REGISTERED No. 1—1878

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,123.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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Long Advertisements.

First insertion	6 As. per Line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

Special Short Advertisements.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "CANARA," 1,502 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander A. Inwins, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 20th February 1875, at 4 P.M.

February 1875.		March 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	20	Leaves Negapatam	4
„ Cuttack	22	„ Pondicherry	5
„ Mangalore	23	„ Cudras	7
„ Cannanore	24	„ Masulipatam	9
„ Tellicherry	24	„ Coconada	9
„ Calicut	25	„ Vizagapatam	10
„ Beypore	26	„ Bimlipatam	11
„ Cochin	26	„ Gopalpore	11
„ Alleppie	28	„ Point Pedro	12
„ Tuticorin	28	Arrives CALCUTTA	14
„ Colombo	March. 1		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle by the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Cargo for Batavia, Samarang, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Macassar, Padang and Manilla Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAMCHERAH.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,061 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 19th February, 1875, at 4 P.M.

February 1875.		March 1875.	
Leave BOMBAY	19	Leave BUSREH	10
„ Kurrachee	24	„ Fao	10
„ Gwadur	26	„ Bushire	12
„ Muscat	27	„ Bahrein	15
„ Jask	27	„ Linga	17
„ Bunder Abbas	28	„ Bunder Abbas	19
„ Linga	March 2	„ Jask	20
„ Bushire	4	„ Muscat	21
„ Fao	6	„ Gwadur	23
Arrive BUSREH	7	„ Kurrachee	26
		Arrive BOMBAY	29

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,061 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 19th February 1875, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. J. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 22nd February 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Pore Bunder, Mangrole, and Carick Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO GOA & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 4 P.M.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s.s. BUSHEER, 792 Tons 130 H.P., Commander J. Smith, as above on WEDNESDAY the 24th February 1875 at 4 P.M. She will call at

Rurnee.	Vizadroog or Dewghur.
Anjanwell.	Vingorla.
Bora or Jyghur.	and
Rutnagheree.	Goa (Panjim.)
Jaytapore.	

For freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 20TH FEBRUARY.

THE powerful and elegantly fitted Steam-ship PELAYO, 2,600 Tons will be despatched as above. She has accommodation for 120 first-class Passengers. She has an upper and lower Saloon and is fitted with every appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. A Doctor and Stewardess are carried in addition to a full complement of Saloon Servants. Rates of passage are as follows :—

1st Class to Liverpool	Rs. 500
1st „ Suez	„ 300

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars, apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
or KING, KING & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th January 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY on the 9th and 24th, and on the 1st and 15th of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	26	22	8	
Port Said	26	24	14	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	36	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half rate.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"ASIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 18th February 1875.
"INDIA," to sail on 1st March, 1875.
"ASSYRIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th March, 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.
"SUMATRA," to sail about the middle of April 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship RICHARD RYLANDS Captain Melville, from London, are requested to SEND Boats alongside for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Melville will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they leave the ships side.

Freight due to be paid, and delivery orders accompanied by Bills of Lading to be sent for countersignature to the Undersigned ;

STEUART L. MACNAGHTEN,
Agent for Ship Richard Rylands.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Fm.	
ZAMBESI	G. F. Cates	2421	370	22d March	Suez, &c.
AUSTRALIA	J. S. Murray	3648	600	1st	Southampton.
VENETIA	W. C. Angove	2726	450	8th	Suez, &c.
INDUS	N. Stewart	3478	500	15th	Southampton.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson	2589	400	22nd	Suez, &c.
DELPHIAN	J. D. Gaby	3128	600	29th April.	Southampton.
SUMATRA	E. Christian	2 86	500	5th	Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Reynoldson	2984	450	11th	Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	19th	Suez, &c.
POONAH	Hayward	2152	600	26th	Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd February 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 23rd Feb. 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. KHIVA, (2,609 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain J. D. Gray, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any Chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 20th Feb 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th February 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

PALERMO	1,230 Tons about	27th Feb.
HINDOO	3,257 „	15th March.
YEADO	1,808 „	7th April.
VIRAGO	1,787 „	20th „
NAVARINO	3,356 „	30th „

THE above first-class Steamers will have despatch about the dates mentioned and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Their Cabin accommodation is admirable and is fitted with every convenience.

Special attention is called to the HINDOO and NAVARINO, which are new and magnificent vessels, and carry both First and Second-class Passengers.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 16th February 1875.

STEAM TO GOA, CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Every Saturday, at 4 P.M.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Dorey, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on SATURDAY next, the 7th February, at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder :—

Rumree.	Vingorla.
Ratnagherry.	Goa Panjim.
Jaytapore.	Carwar.
Malwan.	

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Auction Rooms, Nos. 6, 7 and 8 Duncan Place Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

15 Bales Grey Shirtings, 8¼, 9, 10 lbs.
2 Cases Turkey Red Cambric, 24 by 20.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Towels and Napkins of different sorts and sizes.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 18th February 1875.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE AUCTIONEER.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION (by order of the Mortgagee, on account and at the risk of Koja Kadir Bux Noor).

Under instructions from the mortgagee, under and by virtue of the power of sale, reserved to him by deed of mortgage, bearing date the 1st day of June 1870.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises. All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, together with messuage, tenement or dwelling house, or range of chawl, situate, lying and being at Shoo Ahdoola Doctor Street, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwar, containing by admeasurement 401 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of assessment under No. 6, and in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 2849, and bounded on the east by the property now or late of Bhaoo Dajee, Doctor deceased, on the north by a public passage, on or towards the west by a street called Mutton Row, on or towards the south by the property of Mourad Kusaal, and on or towards the south by the property of Gopal Gunny.

Conditions of sale may be seen on applying to the undersigned.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

Bombay, 18th February 1875.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 9, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STEAM BARGES "CASSY" AND "BHIMA."

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 18th day of February 1875, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at their rooms, (unless previously disposed of by private contract.)

Two composite built Steam Barges adapted for hard work and in good working order. They are sister vessels of the same capacity, viz., 323 Candies or 81 Tons, and each carries about 500 Tons weight. The extreme long is is 116 feet, 20 feet 10½ inches in breadth, and 7 feet 2 inches in depth. They have large Engine and Boiler space and two Oscillating Cylinder Engines of 30 Horse-power (nominal) and 3 large Tubular Boilers and 2 Funnels. The "Bhima" is sheathed with yellow Metal over Felt, and the "Cassy" has recently had he Metal removed. Both vessels have had a thorough examination, and the Hull and Engine were repaired when necessary.

For further particulars and for inspection of the barges application may be made to the undersigned where the specifications will be furnished to intending purchasers.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome House-hold Furniture, rich cut Glassware, best electroplated and porcelainware, a first-class Grand Square Piano by C. H. Schroeder, valuable Library, &c., &c., at No. 105, DeLisle Road, Byculla.

On SATURDAY next, the 20th instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence No. 105, DeLisle Road, Byculla, just behind the New Elphin tome College, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., of M. de Lima Esq., changing his residence, the same comprising rich cut and engraved, pattern glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best electroplated vegetable and hot-water entry dishes, tea and coffee services, cruet plate and liqueur frames, beer, basket, ice-pitcher, butter coolers, salvers, table spoons and forks, mother o' pearl handled dessert knives and forks, best steel cutlery, and handsomely carved blackwood furniture consisting of drawing-room, dining-room, pier, card, writing, camp, dressing and reading tables, conversation, reclining and sofa couches, drawing-room, dinning-room, folding, easy, pendicu, arm and without arm chairs, side-board, dumbwaiter, chiffonier, teapoys, bookstand, flower vases, pictures, a magnificent full made grand grand square pianoforte by C. H. Schroeder, musical box, single barrelled gun by Dean and Son, tables with marble tops, bamboo teille tabl with balls and cues, iron four po ts bedstead, mahogany almirah and dressing glass, arg nd and kerosine oil lamps, wardrobe, cupboard, canopy, cot, bath dispense, and cook-room furniture, utensils, a large lot of valuable reading books, &c., &c.

Catalogues are ready, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SQUARE AND SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY next, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Tank Bunder.

150 sup rior teak square ex "Glasgow."

Also on the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, at Tank Bunder.

A quantity of mill-sawn timber in well assorted lots, suitable for many varieties of work and in lots to suit the requirements of small as well as large purchasers.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public Auction at their Rooms—

10	bales Grey Shirting
10	cases white Ground Prints
2	„ Shirtings and Jaconets
5	bales Navy Canvas
2	„ Twine
100	bags White Lead
100	„ Red Lead

A quantity of furniture of a Gentleman leaving Bombay, consisting of camp cot, sofa tables, chairs, mirrors, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN KHETWADY 1st STREET, OTHERWISE CALLED ARDASEER DADY STREET.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of February inst., at 4 P.M., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned valuable property belonging to the estate of the late Pestonjee Eduljee Shroff viz, all that piece of Pension and tax ground, together with the messuage of dwelling house standing thereon, situate, on the east side of Khetwady 1st Street, otherwise called Ardaseer Dady Street at Khetwady, in the sub-district of Bhoolesh war, within the Fort of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax Under No. 295, and assessed under No. 6, and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Khetwady 1st Street, on the south by the house of Dhunjeebhoy Eduljee Lavangia, and on the north by the property of Hormusjee Bomanjee Shroff.

The above property now yields a rental at Rs. 40 per month.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES in Eduljee Nowrojee Road, at Lower Colaba, near the Bazar.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, on SATURDAY the 6th of March, at 4 P.M., sell by Public Auction, on their respective premises, the undermentioned valuable properties belonging to the estate of the late Pestonjee Eduljee Shroff viz :—

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of ground, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house, or bungalow standing thereon, situate lying and being in Eduljee Nowrojee Road at Lower Colaba, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 192 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 191, and bounded on the north by the house of Cutris de Rozario, on the south by a public passage, on the east by a passage, and on the west by the public road.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of ground, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house, or bungalow standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in Eduljee Nowrojee Road, at Lower Colaba, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 187 square yards, or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 192, and bounded on the north by the public passage, on the south and west by the public passage, and on the east by a passage.

For further particulars, conditions of sale, and inspection of plan and documents, application may be made to the undersigned a week before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th February 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & CO., 40, MEADOW STREET.

TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40—

6 bales G. shirtings, 6 cases assorted army cloth, 1 case Victoria lawn, 6 bales English navy cloth, No. 1 to 5, 3 cases assorted samples of hardware, 1 case carriage lamp, 1 case Rimmel's florida water, and some sundry goods, &c.

On account and at the risk of Taherbhoy Ebrahim—

D S—No. 16-33—10 Bales Printing Paper.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co.

Bombay, 18th February 1875.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, NO. 13, APOLLO STREET.

A FINAL and Unreserved Public Auction Sale of the remaining valuable Stock-in-trade, Shop Good- and Furniture, Tucker's 2-4 and 12 Light's Argand Chandeliers and Lustres, handsome new 4 post Brass and Iron Bedsteads, a Mahogany Square Pianoforte, by Broadwood and Sons, rolls of rich velvet and Wilton's carpet, a set of new Spanish mahogany India Rubber Cushions, by Thurston, for a miniature size Billiard, first class Fire-proof Safes of sizes, with Chubb's Locks, rich star cut, and other Glassware, best Plated and Silverwar, Glass-door Cupboards and Show-cases, Carriages, Harness, &c., &c., at No. 13, Parell Road, Byculla.

By order of the Executor of the late Mr. Nancy Parpia.

THIS DAY THURSDAY the 18th, & to-morrow FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at one o'clock P.M. each day, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. have received instructions from the Executor of the late Mr. Nancy Parpia to sell by Public Auction, (without reserve) the whole of his remaining valuable Stock-in-trade, &c., &c., the same comprises, rich cut, and star cut glassware, vine leaf pattern decanters, jugs &c., several dinner and tea sets, desert sets, spare table plate, pie dishes, &c., a set of plated dish covers, curry dishes, tea urn, cruet, liquor and pickle frames, plated mounted handsome cis e jug, egg boiler, bread baskets pairs of plated double and single candlesticks and shad s, fish knife and forks, butter pots, spoons and forks, plates of silver kuich-ew ked mufflneers, gold, and silver watches, curb chains, sets of ivory handled cutlery, iron weights, spare Tucker's spoons and bottom- and cotton wicks, circular, and camp tables, double, four, and 12 lights plated hanging Argand lamp with drops, drawing room safes, chests of drawers, dressing glasses with Marble tops ; pier tables, a mahogany square pianoforte by Broadwood and sons, bronze kerosine handing Argand lamps, fine wrought iron fire resisting safes, with Chubb's lock and keys, brass and iron painted bedsteads, rolls of English velvet pile, and Wilton's carpets ; velvet pile table covers, air beds with pillows, Railway wrappers, a large 24 air musical box with drums, bells, and gong, a set of new Spanish mahogany India rubber cushions by Thurston, writing and office tables, iron Goors cupboards, clothes press, shaw presses, pictures in frames, flower vases, water-proof coats, pairs of new English mackintosh, Salter's spring balances ; sample pieces of carpet borders Tucker's chemics, curry combs, pairs of English boots, soap tables, garden benches, &c., &c.

AT 3 P.M. ON THE 1ST DAY OF SALE.

An English built light Mail Phaeton by Thomson and Hand.

An English do. Mini-ture Brougham, with Circular Front.

A light Pallasquin-shaped Office Shigram, with Lamps.

An English built two Pair Break, by Thomson.

An English built four Pair Phaeton, by Kendall.

A set of Plated Mounted Double Harness, a set of best Plated on German silver Carriage Harness.

Catalogues of full particulars are published, and the property is now on view.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 18th February 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT SUCCESS.
REDUCTION OF PRICES.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

AMERICAN GLASS-BLOWERS.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
19TH, AND 20TH FEBRUARY.

Also, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, for FAMILIES and OTHERS, at 3 o'clock. Commence at 3-30.

ON EACH EVENING, A BEAUTIFUL COLLECTION OF PRIZES WILL BE GIVEN AWAY BY LOTTERY.

Admission Rs. 1 to the Hall ; Gallery, 8 annas ; Children ½ price to the Hall, only. Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9.

W. CROFLEY.

NOTICE.—MR. ALEXANDER DICK CUNYNGHAM was ADMITTED a PARTNER in our Firms here, and in Karrachee, on the 1st ultimo.

FINLAY SCOTT & Co.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

TO-DAY, THURSDAY, THE 18TH FEBRUARY, 1875.

WILL be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve, a variety of valuable Furniture, and STOCK in TRADE &c., at 13, Parell Road, Byculla, opposite the Jewish Synagogue at the instruction of the Executors of the late Mr. NANCY PARPIA.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 18th February, 1875.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from this date to 1st March next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
For the London, Asiatic and American, Limited,
A. E. ASHLEY,
Joint Manager, Secretaries.

Bombay, 17th February, 1875.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per the Italian Mail Steamer INDIA, Captain Donzino, arrived in Harbour this morning, are hereby requested to SEND BILLS of LADING for counter-signature and PAY FREIGHT (if any) and apply for DELIVERY ORDERS at the Company's Office, No. 9, Hummum Street, without delay.

All claims for short delivery &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted.

C. GRONDONA, Agent,
Rubattino S. N. Company.

Bombay, 17th February 1875.

RACES!!! RACES!!! RACES!!!

NOTICE.
PLEASURE AND BUSINESS.

SEASON TICKETS now ready for the GRAND STAND next to the Byculla Club, from which the most magnificent view of the whole course can be obtained from the start to finish. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co., Fort.

DENTISTRY.—DR. C. F. KHORY, Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, may be CONSULTED at his Dentistry in No. 23, Rampart Row, above Badham and Co., opposite to the Floral Fountain.

Artificial Teeth set in Gold, Vulcanite, or Celluloid Plates.

FINE ASTRINGENT TOOTH POWDER, for removing acidity of the mouth and strengthening the weak gums and loose teeth, prepared by Messrs Hargreave, Burbidges & Co., Druggists of London, and packed in p tent capsuled bottles after the formula of Dr. C. F. Khory, Surgeon Dentist, may be had at No. 23, Rampart Row, above Badham and Co.'s opposite to the Floral Fountain, Fort. Price per bottle One Rupee ; per dozen bottles Rs 10.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a MAIL PHAETON, fitted for ONE or a PAIR. Apply at 21, Marine Lines.

TO BE SOLD.—The Cutter Yacht TINEY, 5 Tons. Apply to LAWRENCE & Co.

ANY GENTLEMEN requiring a NATIVE SERVANT on the voyage to England can hear of a good one by applying to WATSON & Co., Church Gate Street.

PEGU PONIES, FOR SALE a PAIR of GREY PEGU PONIES, Handsome, Showy, and Fast with a set of DOUBLE HARNESS. For particulars, apply to the PROPRIETOR, WAVERLY HOTEL.

TO LET, for six months from 1st April next, a Commodious BUNGALOW, FURNISHED, near St. Andrew's Church at BANDORA, Water laid on. Use of Horse and Gharry to the Station. Rent Rs. 100 per month. Apply to F.P., Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE HIGHEST-CLASS MEDAL AWARDED at the Vienna Universal Exhibition for ADAMS'S C.F. BREECH LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H.M. War Department. The New Zealand and New South Wales Governments, &c. Reprints of special Articles from the "TIMES," and other leading Journals, on competitive trial, of this Revolver, with Price Lists, can be obtained on application Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS COMPANY, Limited, 281, Strand, London, W.C. (the only address). Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary appurtenances.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, The best and safest remedy for

COUGHS,
ASTHMA,
COLDS,
HOARSENESS,
CONSUMPTION (Incipient),
ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

These Lozenges contain no opium nor any delet rious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. No remedy is so speedy and certain in its beneficial effects.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS, A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING,
(London, Export Chemist and Druggist.
Agents for Bombay :—TREACHER & Co.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.

ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.

GLASGOW, 46, Washington Street. | LONDON, 84, Upper Thames Street.

New Works.—Possilpark, Glasgow.

See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,500 new designs in

Rain Water Goods.	Verandahs.	Columns & Lamps.
Railing and Gates.	Conservatories.	School Fittings.
Tomb Railing.	Covered Ways.	Washhand Basins.
Terminals.	Balconies.	Closets and Urinals.
Cresting.	Fountains.	Baths and Troughs.

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference to Firm in England.

VERY IMPORTANT TO PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

VIÂ BOMBAY.

ASQUITH and COMPANY have arranged a SPECIAL DEPARTMENT for their CELEBRATED TRAVELLING KIT, and can supply the following REQUISITES ready for IMMEDIATE USE, or complete Outfits moderately priced at a SHORT NOTICE.

	Rs.	a.
Deck Suits	10 to 17	0
Overland do	25	0
Warm do	35	0
Overcoats, and Inverness Capes	from 35	0
Dressing Gowns, from	10	0
Pyjamas	16	8
Oxford Shirts	36	0
White do	22	8
Flannel do	49	0
Shrunk do	27	0
Silk and Wool	14	0
Under Vests	6	8
Do. Pants	17	8
Sleeping Suits, each	6 to 15	0
Cardigan Jackets	3	8
Waterproof Coats	10	0
Warm Gloves, per pair	1	14
Warm Mufflers, each	2	0
Pin Scarfs	1	0
Sailors Knots	1	12

	Rs.	a.
Travelling Caps	3	8
Travelling Hats	5	0
Bathing Drawers	2	0
Linen Faced Collars, doz.	0	12
Best Linen do.	6	0
Cambric Handkerchiefs	5	0
Cotton Socks	9	8
Warm do.	15	0
Light Sun Umbrellas	3	12
Best Alpaces Umbrellas	6	8
Sheets, per pair	9	8
Pillow Cases, each	1	4
Marseilles Quilts	12	8
Wool Down Quilts	18	0
Blankets, each	9	8
Long Rugs or Mats, from	15	0
Scotch Maude do.	2	0
Air Pillows	6	0
Canvas Shoes, per pair	4	8
Leather Slippers	4	8

	Rs.	a.
Fitted Dressing Pouches	2	0
Portmanteaux or Overland Trunks	12 / 23	8 / 0
Solid Leather Trunks	47	0
Extra Large do.	75	0
Black Hide Bags	11	8
Best Hide Gladstone do.	33	0
Cash Bags	6	12
Courier Bags	6	12
Soiled Linen do	3	12
Money Belts	3	8
Sovereign Boxes	2	0
Leather Purses	2	0
Rug Straps, Patent	2	0
Cork Mattrasses	19	8
Zoglish Feather Pillows	7	8
Horse Hair do.	7	8
Travelling do.	2	0
Hand Mirrors	1	0
Best Eau de Cologne	1	2
Tooth Paste	1	4
Playing Cards	1	0

	Rs.	a.
Travelling Baths	20	0
Forming Trunk	3	8
Bath Sponges, large	2	0
Sponge Bags	1	0
Soap Boxes, Metal	1	0
Soap, Three Tablets for	1	0
Marine Soap do.	0	12
Tooth Brushes	0	10
Tooth Brush Cases	0	10
Nail Brushes	0	12
Cloth Brushes	3	8
Hat Brushes	1	8
Hair Brushes and Comb in Leather Case	10	8
Vulcanite or Horn Combs	1	0
Pocket, in Leather Case	0	12
Shoe Horns	1	0
Overland Chairs, Best Birch from	6	0
Wash Mirrors do.	2	0
Best Eau de Cologne	1	2
Tooth Paste	1	4
Playing Cards	1	0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY
Shirtmakers, Hosiers and Outfitters.
THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

CARRE'S NEW PATENT ICE MACHINE
(SILVER MEDAL AWARDED BY THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1867.)
TO BE HAD ONLY FROM
S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

The only Machine suitable for Domestic use ; Cheap, Cleanly, and Easy to work ; always ready for use and never goes out of order.

This important invention may be considered as a boon to all residents in tropical climates.

In a very few minutes, water at 80° Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point; in about half an hour, a block [illegible] can be produced at a cost of only one anna per pound for making Ice Cream. Vases are provided for making Ice in a few minutes is specially useful for Special Commissioner, intending Applicants are informed that there are no vacancies to be filled up.

Cooling Water or other liquids, or for making Sherbet, &c.

The one set producing Ice is by means of a Pneumatic Machine, the air in the Decanter or Vase is exhausted by the action of the air-pump, and the moisture, arising from rapid evaporation, is absorbed by the Sulphuric Acid contained in the Cylinder B, and intense cold in the Decanter or Vase is the result *reducing the water to Ice.*

An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use, accompanies each Machine.

		Rs.
Apparatus for operating on one Decanter or Vase with accessories complete		175.
Do. Do.	on Two Decanters or Vases with accessories complete	250.
Do. Do.	on

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 17TH FEBRUARY 1875.

Reuters closing telegram of yesterday reported the Liverpool Cotton market as heavy, prices barely supported, New Omra weaker. Prices on the spot were unaltered except for a decline of 6d. in Mid Orleans but arrivals were quoted 1/16d. to ⅛d. lower and private advice, expressed even a less favorable view.

This morning, however, owing probably to yesterday's more moderate receipts at the American ports, the market opens steadier, although Surats are still heavy, probable sales 12,000 bales, New York prices unchanged. The American figures now stand as follows :—

	1875	1874	1873
Tuesday's receipts.....	13,000	16,000	17,000
" Exports to U. K.	6,500	10,000	9,000
Four days' receipts	52,000	79,000	63,000
" Exports to U. K.	33,500	31,000	16,000
Total rece. since 1st Sept. ..	2,778,000	2,896,000	2,560,000
" Exports to U.K. " ...	1,721,000	1,621,000	1,024,000

PIECE GOODS in Manchester yesterday were still devoid of animation at previous quotations. Coffee was steadier at an improvement of 1s. per cwt. in Mid Plantation, Ceylon seeds and oils unchanged.

Consols this morning come at 92¾ a decline of ⅛. French Rentes at 101¼, Bar Silver at 57½ per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE continues to show decided signs of weakness and rates may be quoted 1/32d lower all round. For Bank Bills the enquiry is not very active, but the Banks are known to be well provided with funds, and the desires evinced to buy in advance shows the views generally held respecting the market. Very few private bills are offering as compared with the quantity of Cotton going forward, the greater portion having been financed for in anticipation, and it is evident that the extent to which this system is now adopted will exercise a considerable influence in preventing extreme fluctuations throughout the season. Some little pressure is of course to be expected at times when business is more than usually active, but there is a dis position in some quarters to attach greater importance to this possibility than appearances warrant. At the present moment Cotton is coming forward at a rate equal to the figures in March last year, and unless the crop is to turn out much larger than is generally expected there is consequently no great room for greatly increased financial requirements.

To-day's quotations are :—

Bank Bills on demand ...1s. 10 to 1s 10 1/16d. Per Rupee	
Do. 6 months' sight ...1s 10 7-16d.	"
Credits 3 month sight.....1s. 10 13-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight all March, delivery.....1s. 10 7/16d.	"
Documents do. ...1s. 10 7/16d.	"

Rates on Calcutta are unaltered. For Government Paper there is a strong enquiry at an advance of ¼. Fours being quoted at 102¾ to ¾; Fours and a half Rs. 103¾ to ¼ Fives and a half Rs. 109¾.

THE SHARE market generally is still very dull although Spinning Co's Scrip is perhaps rather steadier, but in it there is little animation, all speculation having apparently gone out of the market for the time being.

COTTON has been very quiet again to-day, and there are few buyers even at a concession of Rs. 1 per candy which dealers seem disposed to give. Ginned Broach has given way more than any other description, ready half pressed being now at Rs. 221 and full pressed March delivery at Rs. 224 per candy. Oomrawuttee for this month's shipment is still wanted and maintains its value. New Dholleras is nominally unchanged but there is a difference of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy between buyer and sellers views. Receipts yesterday were 6,814 bales making 24,555 bales for the four days.

FREIGHTS by ready steamer are steady at £2.5 to £2 6-3 and for March shipment at £2-10. By sail rates are weak at £2 7 6 to £2-10 per ton.

IN PIECE GOODS there is very little doing, buyers holding off for lower prices which sellers as yet do not seem inclined to concede. The fortnights shipments from England as advised by Reuter this morning show full supplies for this port but moderate for Calcutta.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value p/sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,00	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	50
25,000	1,000	all	71p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,493
20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	710
5,850	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras ...	1,180
20,000	250	all	9 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. & China ...	200
40,000	281	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	175
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	175
40,000	250	175	5 p.ct.	National Bank of Indi.	115
60,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	475

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	100p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co ...	1,700
200	2,000	1,100	50 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee.....	775
100	50	all	18p.ct.	Albert Ginning Co.....	6.0
250	1,000	200	0	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
150	4,000	14,000	2 0p.c.	Apollo Press Co.....	3,000
625	1,000	all		Bellary	663 ex.
6 s	5	all	60p.c.	Benar Company (New) ..	529
200	2,000	all	200p.c.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,320
200	500	all	0p.c.	Do New.....	250
1,4 0	200	all	0p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	575
400	1,500	all	0p.c.	Carawa Cotton Co	700
23	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.....	160
500	1,800	all	175p.c.	Dhulia Press Co.....	3,500
9 0	200	all	Nil	Doolleea P. & G. Co. ...	200
252	1,000	all	...	Dr. Imbie Press Co.....	1,120
300	3,500	all	200	Fort Premy Co.....	3,300
340	2,000	2,000	15 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	785
300	1,000	all	100 p.c.	French Press Co	435
1150	...	1,40	100 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	445
3125	400	50	0 p.c.	Indian Manufac. & G. Co.	420
600	2,000	500	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co.,L.	1,750
120	...	1,50	60 p.c.	Princeof Wale Press.....	1,275
2 0	1,250	all	200 p.c.	Sassoon Press Co.....	1,000
400	5	75	125 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.....	405
100	1,000	75	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited....	825
150	5	all	12 p.ct.	Vic. Col. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
450	1,000	all	100p.c.	Volkart's United Press Co.	925

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

90	1,250	all	150	Alexandra Spinning	1,140
300	2,000	all	100	Alliance Spinning	3,050
200	2,000	5 0	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. C.	1,900
300	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,255
1,000	150	150	10 p.	Broach Mills.....	220
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	1,050
2,500	2,000	all	10 p.c.	Dharamsey Spin. Comp.	1,510
1,500	1,25	all	125p.c.	Fleming S. & W. Co. ...	1,150
1 400	1,000	all	115p.c.	Great Eastern	1,340
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. & W. Co..	1,085
700	1,000	all	115p.c.	Jeevraj Baliee Mills	1,295
.....	.....	800	...	Khandesh Spinning	1,125
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning.....	1,250
.....	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,050
2,500	1,000	all	65	Manockji Petit's.....	1,200
4,000	25	all	12 50 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,265
600	1,250	250	...	Oriental	770
110	1,00	1,000	200 p.c.	Prince of Wales Spinning	440
800	1,000	250	31½p.c.	Soonderdas Spinning....	1,120 x
				Do. do. 1/4 share	280

* Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

16,000	5,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,100
7,500	150	all	...	Freze Land & Pier Co. Ld.	142
1,750	1,000	2,000	20p.c.	Mazagon Land	1,250
6,000	1 400	all	15p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	260

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£40	20-8-0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consol. dated Stock	242
.....	£20	16 13 6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	...	65 7 2	do.	Ditto	72
.....	£20	21 12 1	do.	Ditto	22
.....	£100	1,000	10.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,100
...	£10	999-5-10	do.	Do. New £10 Shares..	220

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1,500	360p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,680
1,000	50	all	41p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company ...	65
500	500	200	27p.ct.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld...	115
3,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld...	100
4,000	50	all	4 p.c.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co...	15
1,200	500	all	7 p.c.	Prescher & Co	300
.....	250	all	40 p.c.	Vicgas Patent Slip Co....	40

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of Liquidation.			
.....	26	1874	...	Bank of China..... 1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank 1
.....	30	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula 1

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 13th February 1875.

Open 428½ Miles.	Rs. a. p
Coaching	40,921 0 0
Merchandize	1,01,987 0 0
Telegraph	904 0 0
Total Rs.....	1,42,882 0 0
Corresponding week in February 1874. Open 411½ Miles.	
Coaching	41,624 0 0
Merchandize	77,430 0 0
Electric Telegraph	875 0 0
Total Rs.....	1,19,929 0 0
Increase Rs.....	22,953 0 0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. BERNARD, 577 tons, Captain E Cowlet, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a cargo of 3,691 bales cotton, and 280 cwt. rape seed.

THE s.s. OCEUS, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker arrived in harbour yesterday from Cutch, (February 15th), with a general cargo and thirty-two deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. BUSSORAH, 616 tons, Captain J. Smith, sailed yesterday for Coast and Goa, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Jeytapore,—Mr. and Mrs. Cassinath Balkrishna. For different ports.—Five deck passengers.

THE s.s. GUY MANNERING, 2,114 tons, Captain C. Mann, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Brenton, Miss Brenton, Mrs. Raines and child, and two deck passengers.

THE following is the list of additional passengers proceeding by the s.s. Asia this day :—For Genoa.—Mr. Darashaw Sorabjee and one friend, and one servant, Lieut A. P. Vaughan. For Naples.—Mr. Angelo Spozzio, Mr. Csirovich Gio. For Aden.—Mr. Dostmahomed Shamshomed, Mr. Muncherjee Pestonjee, Mr. Champsey Ticumjee, and Mr. Tyeb Cassum.

THE BARQUE UNIVA, 311 tons, Captain T. Ferron, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant, from Mauritius with Mr. E. Rohs, as a passenger, and 6,527 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Adam Sedick.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s s.s. INDIA, 928 tons, Captain G. Dodero, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa (January 26th), via the Suez Canal, with the following cargo :—From Bordeaux.—4 555 packages brandy, 202 packages liquor, 650 pakages wine, 6 packages peppermint, 12 cases preserves, 116 packages corks, 20 cases vermouth, and 25 cases plums. From Marseilles.—1 barrel wine, 112 bales gunnies, 2 cases goods, and 55 cases vermouth. From Genoa.—3 cases wine, 34 packages cotton piece goods, 141 cases apples, 100 cases brandy, 20 cases vermouth, and 2 casks cheese. From Leghorn —2 cases olive oil, and 6 packages marbles. From Naples.—3 barrels alum, 4 barrels wine, and 1 barrel glassware. From Messina. —1 barrel wine She brought the following passengers :—From Genoa.—Revd. Mr. Shirt, Mr. Bonevialle, Mr. Chandler, Mr. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Gio Gibilla, Mr. A. Fiori, Mr. Fouquet. From Leghorn. —Lady Hall and friend. From Messina.—Mr. Sauvo Hosile. From Aden.—Lieut. and Mrs. J. D. Snodgrass, Hajee Dada.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Univa	Ferron	Mauritius, Jany 24.
17	India(s)	Dodero	Genoa, Jany 24.
	Ocean (s)	Baker	utch, Feb 5.
	H. M. S. Malabar ..	Kel y	Portsmouth, J any 15.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Guy Mannering.....	Mann	Liverpool.
	Busheer (s)	Smith	Coast & Goa.
	Bernard (s).....	Fowlett.....	Havre.

The Steamer Asia, Croco, to Genoa, &c, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer India, to Genoa &c.
Steamer Canara, to Coast & Calcutta.
Steamer Ocrun, to Cos.4 & Cutch.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Feb.
12 Challenge ..... Marshall ..... Greenock, Sept.

DEPARTURE.

12 Fearnought..... ....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Feb.
13 Reigate .... Mauritius.

DEPARTURE.

Feb.
12 Colombo (s)..... ..... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 17.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ardgowan, 200 casks fire clay, Heptiolo Allybhoy & Co ; 54 boxes bar soap, Goolamally Sorabjy.

FROM LONDON.

Kingston, 8 crates earthenware & 4 cases glassware, Muncherjee Pallanjee Writer.
Palermo s, 120 kegs iron nails, 18 casks disinfecting powder, 50 boxes tin plates, 1 case rubber skin, & 1 cask hardware, Heptiolo Allybhoy & Co ; 8 packages & 2 cases haberdashery, Tyebally Dawoodbhoy ; 1 cask glue, Ebram Abool Caim ; 5 cases ivory rings, Merwanjee & Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Charlotte Croom, 45 boxes tobacco pipes, Mahamedally Budroodin.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clydesdale, 450 bales cotton, J C Bushby & Co.
Godshill, 72 cwts coir yarn, Morarjee Natha.
Berengaria, 250 cwts myrabolams, Ralli Brothers ; 200 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co.
Earl King s, 88 cases rum accordin, Ebram Hasom, 100 bales cotton, Finlay Scot & Co.
Dexford, 340 cwts rapeseed, Finlay Scott & Co.
Amelia s, 200 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton & Co ; 253 bales cotton, Lyon & Co.
Palaya s, 281 cwts coir yarn & 29 bales wool, Mooljee Jetha & Co ; 630 cwts hemp, Muthoordass Nathoo ; 346 cwts hemp, Nuthoo Soond ree : 103 bales cotton, Devedass Sewram ; 250 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co ; 7 bales cotton, Dayedass Sevram.
Egbert s, 400 bales cotton, Ritchie St urt & Co ; 1,600 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co ; 100 bales cotton, S L Kensgdten ; 50 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co ; 69 bales cotton, Sewlal Motilal.

FOR NEW YORK.

Lady Dufferin, 750 cwts linseed, Narroy Kessowjee & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Zambesi s, 250 bales cotton, Vinay & Co ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Zambesi s, 500 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Zambesi, s, 1,725 cwts gingelyseed, R-lli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Bernard s, 100 bales cotton, Ewart Latham & Co.
Zelat s, 150 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to invest Commanding Officers of Native Infantry regiments with the power of selection and appointment of Native Adjutants, without reference to army head quarters. The appointment is honorary, carrying no extra pay or Staff. It will in future be announced in regimental orders and not in the Commander-in-Chief's orders.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 15.

Beckett, Captain, Bengal F W Dept, on furlough, from Meerut.

FEBRUARY 16.

Cookson, Colonel, Bengal Infantry, to appear before a Med Board, from Bareilly.
Linton, Surg, Bengal 24th Regt P N I.
Vaughan, Lieut, Bengal 60th Royal Rifles, on leave, from Rawal Pindee.
Muir, Lieut, Bengal 6th Cavalry, on duty, from Morar.
Richardson, Major, Bengal 40th Foot, on sick leave, from Lucknow.

FEBRUARY 17.

Griffith, Major, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Snodgrass, Lieut, Bengal Royal Horse Artillery, on duty from Aden.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.	After packet T'rm.
United Kingdom	Feb. 8 ...	6-30 P.M. ...	12 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 5 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	" 5 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Australian	" 6 ...	3-30 P.M.	No afte. packet
China	" 9 ...	3-30 P.M.	7 P.M.
Mauritius and Reunion	" 15 ...	6-30 P.M. ...	7 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	" 15 ...	6-30 P.M. ...	7 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice of the 9th May last, it is notified that as the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Monday soon after 7 P.M., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 5 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.
Registered Letters if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 3 and 4 P.M.
Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.
The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 2-30 P.M.
Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M., and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.
The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

	7 P.M.	7 P.M.
Monday	Feb. 22	Monday..... Mar 8
"	Mar. 1	" ..... Mar 15

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz.	Revised Rate per ½ oz.
	Annas Pice.	Annas Pice
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia.....	9 4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pice ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pice ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pice ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pice.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformminations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Regular Mails.		*Supplemental Mails.*	
Monday	Feb 15	Monday	Feb 22
"	Mar. 15	"	Mar. 22

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritimes Company ; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which there may be in correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GROVES—February 15th, at Secunderabad, Deccan, the wife of G. Barton Groves, Esq., Postal Department, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEECH—February 12th, at Trichinopoly, the wife of Lionel Beech, Surgeon 39th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.
OGBOURNE—February 12th, at No. 4, Allpore Lane, the wife of C. H. Ogbourne, Esq., of a son.
PRATT—February 14th, at No. 5, Mango Lane, the wife of Henry Pratt, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BAILEY—TAYLOR—February 11th, at Madras, George A. Bailey, to Camilla, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Taylor of Bangalore.

DEATH.

BOYLE—February 9th, at Palamcottah, John Archibald Boyle, H. M.'s Madras Civil Service, aged 30 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1875.

THE Parsee community has shown its usual good sense in refusing to have anything to do with what a correspondent has aptly described as the Native Raj Revival agitation. The Mahratta intriguers have strained every nerve to make their own cause appear to be the cause of all the natives of India; and many Parsees were no doubt tempted to join in a movement the real object of which is to denounce the British Raj by their natural desire to stand by their countryman, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. But we know that some influential Parsees have all along been of opinion that Mr. Dadabhai made a fatal mistake for his own reputation in becoming the representative of the princes rather than the people of India; and the result of that gentleman's Ministry at Baroda was not of such a kind as to persuade impartial observers that the salvation of the country can be secured by means of its native princes. The Parsees have, therefore, come to the conclusion that they ought not to abandon their traditional policy of regarding the continuance of the British rule as essential to the maintenance of their own prosperity and freedom. It is true that a year ago the Parsees were at enmity with the Government of Bombay. But it is one thing to complain of the administrative weakness of the Queen's representatives in Bombay, and quite another to join in a vicious agitation for repudiating the principles on which the government of India by the English is based. Far from faltering in their loyalty to the Government under which they have become rich, free, and powerful, the Parsees appealed to the Secretary of State in the full confidence that their grievances would be promptly redressed, and in this expectation they were not disappointed. They would, then, have shown themselves wanting in gratitude and political sagacity, if they had allowed themselves to be made tools of by schemers who want to restore Mulharrao to the throne of Baroda and instal a new Bajee Rao at Poona, and to have a Concanee Brahmin as Peishwa's deputy at Bombay to squeeze out of the Parsees all the wealth they have accumulated since the collapse of the Mahratta Empire.

We have very little doubt that the attempts of the Hindoo intriguers to mislead the Musulmans will be similarly disappointed. We have already been requested to give an emphatic contradiction to the statement published in yesterday's *Times of India*, that the Mahomedans of Bombay had serious thoughts of not carrying their taboots in procession yesterday, because they mourned for the sufferings of the poor Gaekwar. Any one who saw the gay and good humoured crowds which accompanied the taboots yesterday must have learnt that there is not a Mussul man in Bombay who could feel in a moment's uneasiness at hearing that the Gaekwar had been hanged as high as Haman. It is lucky for Mulharrao that Serjeant Ballantine is to arrive to-day, for the learned gentleman will certainly see that the interests of the defence are not really served by the industrious circulation of the most audacious falsehoods.

IT has already been recognised that, if great misery is not to be entailed upon a large number of the people born in this country, some other means of fitting them to earn a livelihood must be attempted than that of simply improving their minds. The value of educated natives has been decreasing for a considerable time past, from which it would appear that the supply is much in excess of the demand. Government officials recognise this depreciation in the value of educated native labourers, an example of which occurred the other day when a University man was advertised for to fill a petty mofussil secretaryship worth about Rs. 20 a month, the wage of a first-class butler in Bombay, and less than that which is earned by an ordinarily successful buggywalla. The general public are as quick at observing the value of educated labour as Government officials, as an instance of which we may cite the advertisement that appeared lately in the Bombay papers for Masters and Bachelors of Arts to fill positions in a native theatrical establishment at wages which an uneducated supernumerary in a London playhouse would sneer at. There is one obvious practical means to remedy this rather unfortunate state of matters, and that is to have industrial schools scattered over the country, where young men may be taught to use their hands as well as their brains. There must be a large field in India for intelligent artisan labour, and probably many an English manufactory or industry has to thank for its prosperity in India the care which successive Governments, urged by a desire to secure a uniform level of Utopian intelligence, which should benefit the recipients as well as the Paramount Power, have taken to irritate the mental capacities of the youths of the country, and to avoid habituating them to bodily taskwork. If such a system of education had been pursued in England, we think that to-day she would have been far behind other nations in the race of power and civilization. Had there been absent from her the sturdy labour which has distinguished her, and which must always carry with it a certain amount of intelligence to guide it, England might have been less remarkable for possessing a people full of strength and sinew than for enclosing a supine gathering of intelligent dreamers, frittering away the means of living while they were speculating upon the mysteries of existence. We should like to see more muscle in our educational system in India. The present value of educated labour shows how desirable it is to apply our energies a little to the training of the bodi s as well as the minds of the people.

We welcome as a step in the right direction a scheme which is about to be set on foot in the collectorate of Dharwar, on the model apparently of the experiment made at Ratnagherry some years ago by Mr. Arthur Crawford. A school of industry is to be instituted there, and the pupils accepted for it will be paid a small sum monthly for their labours. Before a boy can be allowed to enter this School of Industry he must become a probationer for six months, after the consent to such a proceeding has been given to the Collector or Huzoor Deputy Collector by his parent or guardian. If during the period of probation the boy has obtained a certain degree of proficiency and exhibited such intelligence and attention as will warrant the Superintendent in considering his services as of some slight value, and moreover has passed an examination in planing and squaring small pieces of wood, he will be accepted as a certified pupil at the School of Industry and entitled to receive Re. 1 per month. Then he will be required to pass five examiuations, one every six months ; and if he passes the second examination he will be entitled to receive Rs. 2 a month ; if he passes the third, Rs. 3 ; if he passes the fourth, Rs. 4 ; while, if he passes the fifth, he will be entitled to a certificate as a qualified artisan.

The examinations will be of a very useful description, and will consist of tests in the various vernacular standards and in practical work from "satisfactorily making a plain mortise and tenon and simple dovetail" to making cart wheels, carriage wheels, turning wood, forging metal, and "making the patterns "for forging, and fitting up a small working model steam-engine according to a given pattern, and explaining the working of the same." When a boy has gone through this course he will in all probability be an exceedingly useful artisan, and therefore a valuable member of the commonwealth, in which educated drones generally have to yield before active intelligence.

We approve of this Dharwar School of Industry scheme in the main, because, as we have said, it is a beginning of a course which it would be for the good of the country to follow to a greater extent. In our opinion, however, there are defects in it which appear to us likely to mar its success considerably. So far as we can see, all that a boy would be able to earn for his labour for the three years during which he would be qualifying for the highest grade in the school is Rs. 110. Yet the parent or guardian who accompanies the boy to the Collector is, in consideration of the scholarship awarded to him, bound to keep him in the Industry School at Dharwar so long as he may be permitted to remain, or until such time as he shall pass the requisite final examination, and in the event of the parent or guardian "committing any breach of the agreement, however trivial or important, he is to agree to pay a sum of Rs. 100 to Government." On the other hand, the Collector is apparently to be permitted to do entirely as he pleases, for though he agrees in one part of the agreement to pay the boy such sums as may be due to him on account of his scholarship or salary as student, yet he claims the right of "withholding any portion or all of the scholar- "ships or salary," and of dismissing the boy from the School of Industry whenever he thinks such a step necessary. Frankly speaking, Government appear to us to be too greedy and narrow-minded in this scheme, and if they do not want it to fail they will have to abolish the arbitrary penalty on the parents or guardians, who, owing to many contingencies, such for instance as migrating from the part of the country where the school happens to be situated in, may be compelled to remove their boy from the School of Industry. Moreover, if boys are to be paid certain sums monthly, it ought not to be left to the discretion of the Collector to withhold them altogether when he pleases. Any parents or guardians would consent to sign such a "heads I win, tails you lose" kind of agreement, in which they run all the risks while the Collector runs none. We therefore hope that the form of agreement will be worded in a manner different from its present shape. It is also doubtful whether such a long period of probation as six months is necessary to show whether or not a boy is likely to make an artisan, and on this part of the scheme a modification would be desirable, which would have the effect of inviting all and sundry to come forward and obtain a share in the benefits which must accrue from a practical education in useful handicrafts. We shall be glad to hear of the success of the Dharwar scheme when it is modified in the manner we have suggested, so that it may become a model worthy of all acceptation throughout other parts of the Presidency.

WE understand that Mr. Kessowjee Naique has been appointed a Member of the Port Trust, in room of the late Mr. Soonderdass Mooljee.

WE learn that Dr. Beatson, late Deputy Surgeon-General, Meerut, comes out from England, and takes up the late Dr. Buckle's appoint ment.

HIS Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore has made arrangements, a contemporary says, to leave Agra by special train for Baroda this evening.

AN effort is being made to get up a Scotch Society in Calcutta, and we understand that about sixty gentlemen have already expressed their willingness to join.

PRIVATE Fallew, of the 18th Hussars, who some time ago, attempted to shoot a comrade of his at Bangalore, having been tried by a Court Martial at that station, has been sentenced to suffer penal servitude for life.

THE little girl, who was a captive in the hands of the Abors, was, the *Pioneer's* correspondent says, expected in Camp on the afternoon of the 5th instant. About this date, therefore, the Duffla Force is probably assembling once more at the main depot. After the surrender of the last captive nothing more remained to be done.

CAPTAIN Wise, the Superintendent of Kurrachee Police, we are told, has proceeded to Jacobabad, for the purpose of consulting with the Commissioner in Sind on the measures to be adopted to organise an effective Frontier Police for the protection of the caravan trade to and from India, and for the maintenance of peace and order in the Khan of Khelat's territories bordering on our own.

WE (*Pioneer*) regret to hear that Mr. Egerton, Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, was thrown from his horse on Wednesday last. He was marching to Sialkot from Umritsar on inspection duty, and had reached Zaffurmal, two marches from that city, when the accident occurred. Dr. Potter, 17th Bengal Cavalry, the Civil Surgeon of Sialkot, was sent for by express, and we hope to hear that the hon'ble gentleman's injuries are not very severe.

THE death on the 9th inst., at Palamcottah, of Mr. John Archibald Boyle, Madras Civil Service, will, the *Madras Mail* says, be much regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He arrived in India towards the close of 1867, and served as Assistant Collector at Nellore, Cuddapah, and Chingleput, and was appointed Acting Special Assistant in Tinnevelly in 1873. He had been ill for a considerable time, and has died aged only thirty years.

SERJEANT BALLANTINE is, says the *Delhi Gazette*, thus described in a letter just received ; "Possessed of no very great power, but of consummate skill ; not very learned, but rather polished ; not eloquent, but certainly persuasive ; he has a pleasing voice and a pretty lisp of which he makes great use. His personal appearance is rather stately ; he is a young old man, and is very nicely dressed. Report has it that he is a little 'gay.' Somehow or other he has not gone very high up the learned ladder."

The *Madras Standard* says :—"The Collector of Malabar has gone on circuit to Wynaad, carrying with him three dozen of dogs and an equal number of fowling pieces for field sports. We hear that at Vythery he has erected a portable shooting-box in a dense jungle, so that he will, as usual, combine business with pleasure, that is to say, if the former be not entirely lost sight of in the exciting scenes of the latter. Report says he is gone to Wynaad to meet Colonels Swanston and Davis, of the Police, for the location of the new office of Assistant Superintendentship at Manantoddy."

THE *Madras Times* of Monday says :—The General Test of the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination commences this day, when the buildings in which the examination will be held in the various parts of the Presidency will be stormed by an army of eager candidates, whose number exceeds that of the rank and file of more than six regiments of our Infantry, there being six thousand two-hundred and eleven names registered, of which three thousand five-hundred and twenty five are those of candidates to be examined in English, and two thousand six hundred and eighty-six in the vernaculars.

THE same paper says :—Hitherto, the general impression, among officers thinking of retiring under the recently published scheme, has been, that they could send in their applications any time during the year for leave to retire at any date after the 1st of April. We learn that a telegram has been received from the War Office correcting this false impression, and stating that all applications for retirement, at any time during the year, must be received on or before the 31st of March. This regulation is no doubt necessitated by the fact that funds required for each retiring bonus must be provided in the budget for the year.

THE following Report of the ship Indian Empire has been furnished to the *Englishman* :—December 11, 1874.—Passed close to leeward of a ship on fire, 12-30 A.M.—Tacked ship and sailed close round her, and made her out to be an iron ship of about 1,000 tons register ; to all appearance she had been on fire for several days, as she had nearly burnt out ; all the masts, and yards, and decks were gone, with the exception of one yard caught under the beams, aft ; the forecastle, bowsprit, and jibboom seemed all right. At 1-30 A.M. tacked again, and sailed round her, and fired blue lights ; but seeing no one near her, kept on our course again at 2 15 A.M.—lat., 25° 43' S. lon. 37° 5' W.

THE *Gazette of India* sanctions the resignation of Mr. W. Blunt, C.S., a gentleman (we quote the *Pioneer*) who, though not holding a very high rank in the service, may be regarded as one of the most remarkable men in India. He is, we believe, the only civilian on record who has persistently fought shy of promotion. By his own deliberate wish he has remained, and is at this moment, after more than twenty years' actual service, a plain

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

COLONEL PHAYRE'S RECEPTION AT BARODA.—THE FUNDS FOR THE GAEKWAR'S DEFENCE.

BARODA, 17TH FEBRUARY.

Colonel Phayre's reception here last evening was most enthusiastic. Thousands of people of all classes were collected on the platform of the station and outside to do honour to the late Resident; and the manner in which he was received was the best proof of his popularity and of the high regard which the people entertain for him. All evinced the greatest anxiety to pay their respects to him, and the crowd was so great that it was a long time before Colonel Phayre could get to his carriage, into which flowers were thrown till he was almost smothered with them. There were after-riders in attendance and torch-bearers running on both sides of the carriage; and, if the Colonel had been the Viceroy himself, he could not have received greater public attention.

Colonel Phayre is the guest of Brigadier Jacob.

It is difficult to get any accurate information here as to the amount sanctioned for the Gaekwar's defence. But I believe you have stated correctly that the principle on which the Government has gone has been to grant any money which the solicitors for the defence could show was really required. The dispute has been, whether Messrs. Jefferson and Payne should be allowed to nominate their own Taxing Master to examine vouchers or should be compelled to submit their bill of costs to examination by Mr. Hobhouse. Sir Lewis Pelly is believed to have discretion to disburse whatever funds the law officers of the crown may sanction, and I need not say that every opportunity will be given for a defence far beyond what would be due under ordinary circumstances. All that is demanded is that what is given shall be properly accounted for, and that, while the State is defraying expenses, the State jewelry shall not be misappropriated.

It is all nonsense about there being the slightest sign of any disturbance or bad feeling in the town. Everything is as quiet as it can possibly be.

THE SUPPOSED SCHEME OF ARMY RE-ORGANIZATION.

CALCUTTA, 17TH FEBRUARY.

The *Calcutta Statesman* announces authoritatively that there is no scheme of any kind for the reorganization of the native army before either the Secretary of State or the Government of India.

THE DUFFLA EXPEDITION BROUGHT TO A CLOSE.

ALLAHABAD, 17TH FEBRUARY.

The last remaining captive has been recovered, and the whole force is now falling back on Narrainpore.

SIR JOHN STRACHEY.

The *Pioneer* declares on the best authority that the story of Sir John Strachey's health giving way, and his probable departure to Europe, is without foundation. He leaves Muzaffarnaggar by mail train on the 19th and will reach Allahabad on the following day.

AN OFFICER CASHIERED.

THE following special telegram has been received by the *Madras Times*:—

LONDON, FEBY. 13.

It is announced in the *Gazette* that Major the Hon. Walter Harbord, of the 7th Hussars, has been cashiered for cheating at cards.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TIPPERARY ELECTION.

LONDON, 17TH FEBRUARY.

John Mitchell has been elected M. P. for Tipperary without opposition. Government last night moved as an objection the certificate of his conviction for felony. This motion was adopted. A motion that a new writ be issued will be put forward next Thursday.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

The Army estimates for 1875 amount to £13,500,000 nett.

THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE AT ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON, 17TH FEBRUARY.

The refusal of England to attend the conference at St. Petersburg has produced an unpleasant impression in Russia.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

Dr. Kenealy has been elected M. P. for Stoke-on-Trent.

John Mitchell landed at Queenstown to-day.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY INTO THE ARMY COMPENSATION SHEME.

LONDON, 17TH FEBRUARY.

The Select Committee appointed on a motion of Lord George Hamilton's to enquire into the working of the compensation scheme of 1866 will consist of the following members.

Lord George Hamilton, Sir George Balfour, Colonel Jervis, Sir Henry Wolff, Sir Henry Havelock, Lord Elcho, and Messrs. Fawcett, Brassey, Campbell Bannerman, Denison and Hermon.

The Army estimates provide for a total of 128,994 men including 68,850 troops for India. There is a diminution of 773 men in Staff Brigade depôts; otherwise there are no important changes.

Sir William Jervis will succeed Sir Andrew Clarke.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 16TH FEBRUARY.

The heavy Mails of the 18th ultimo arrived at Southampton yesterday.

LONDON, 15TH FEB., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with a downward tendency. Surats prices barely supported.

The London Cotton Market has been very dull.

Fair Dhollera, 5¾.

The following vessel has passed through the Suez Canal.—Thibet.

Departure for Bombay, via Suez Canal.—Gladys.

LONDON, 16TH FEBRUARY.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed heavy. Surats prices barely supported. New Oomra weaker.

The London Cotton Market has been very dull for new Cotton.

Fair Dhollera 5¾.

The Manchester Market has been devoid of animation.

7 lbs. Shirtings	7s. 3d.
8¼ lbs. do.	8s. 6d.
40s Mule Twist	1s.
3 per cent. Consols for account	93
5 „ French Rente 1872	101¼
Bar Silver	57½

ARRIVAL OF SIR RICHARD COUCH.

YESTERDAY forenoon Sir Richard Couch, Chief Justice of Bengal, arrived in Bombay by the Jubbulpore mail train, and is a guest of His Excellency the Governor. His Lordship drove last evening with Sir Philip Wodehouse to the Band-stand, where he was greeted by some old acquaintances. He leaves for Baroda, we believe, on Monday.

Mr. Fynn and Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, interpreters to the Commission of Inquiry, leave for Baroda the same day.

ARRIVAL OF H. M.'s TROOP SHIP MALABAR.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP MALABAR, 3,142 tons 700, H. P. Capt. Ed. Kelly arrived in harbour yesterday, from Portsmouth (15th January) calling at Malta Port Said and Suez, with 70 officers, 12 ladies, 10 children, 1,043 men, 105 women and 138 children. During the voyage she experienced fine weather and on 2 successive days the sea appeared of milky appearance. Two deaths occurred on board during the voyage. The following are the names of officer:—

Col the Hon D M D Fraser, 4th R A	Lieut A N Rochford, 4th R A
Lieut-Col G C Crowe, 4th R A	Lieut H V Hund, 4th R A
Surg-Maj E M Grath, 4th R A	Surg W Finley, A M D
Maj P Fitroy, 1-5 Regt	Lieut H Beckley, 33rd Regt
Maj W Carey, 4th R A	Lieut W G Beaver, R A
Maj W Smith, 11th R A	Lieut W G Phillimore, 4th R A
Maj W Maude son, 19th R A	Lieut H W Smith, R E
Maj F E Lowes, R A	Lieut L W H Pet e, 4th R A
Maj G E Maule, 4th R A	Lieut F M Bem ter, 4th R A
Surg Maj A S Ferguson, A M D	Lieut S C L Campbell, R E
Maj E H Dyke, R A	Lieut W S Lis er, R E
Surg Maj S K Roy, 40th Regt	Lieut C Longridge, 4th R A
Cap G W Thomason, 2-13th Regt	Lieut H C Hamilton, R H
Cap E L B Butler, 1-14th Regt	Lieut E V Hughes, 4th R A
Surg W Sedeon, 4th R A	Lieut W R M Dann, 4th R A
Cap F G Gyll, 4 h R A	Lieut W G De Serez, 4th R A
Cap T B Syles, 4th R A	Lieut M Mitchell, R H A
Cap R F Morris, R E	Lieut W B Spooner 4th R A
Capt R S Hulet, 4th R A	Sub-Lieut W R Dinson,
Lieut S Anderson, R H A	Lieut C F Hadden, 11th R A
Capt C Skinner, 2-13th Regt	Lieut W D B Perlin, 4th R A
Capt H S Hingginson, R A	Lieut S M S Brusker, 15th R A
Capt C H Sprague, R A	Lieut H Cowar, 8 h R A
Capt Leacock, R A	Lieut G W Chief
Capt A H Des Barres, 4th R A	Lieut C W Stansfield, R A
Lieut W F Penrose, 4th R A	Lieut W D Wilson, 4th R A
Lieut G C Bayly, R A	Surg S S Grune, A M D
Lieut H F Smyth, R H A	Rdr Mr H E Stannard, 4th R A
Lieut S G Stone, R A	Lieut A W Rindl-, 65th Regt
Lieut R E Hanney, 4th R A	Sub-Lieut W C Faithful, 1-6th
Lieut T F Harman, R H A	Sub-Lieut G D Stephenson, 56 h
Lieut L M Gordon, 12 h Regt	Sub-Lieut G C Cu , 65th.
Lieut F Blackwier, 4th R A	
Lieut W o Clarke, R A	

THE MOHURRUM.

THE great festival of the Mahomedans has come and gone. The event must have been looked forward to by the Government at with some little anxiety, after the occurrences of last year, but "forewarned forearmed" was the watchword, and we think that the peaceful and satisfactory manner in which the proceedings have been conducted on this occasion is, in a great measure due this prevision. The taboots were greater in number and more gorgeous in appearance than they have been for some years past, and the numbers who took part in the proceedings, and of the spectators was also greatly in excess of former years. No doubt, the Mussulmans, deprived of their celebration last year by the acts of some of the unruly members of their sect, had determined to make amends by giving greater *eclat* to the proceedings this year. Too much praise cannot be accorded to Mr. Edginton, the Acting Commissioner of Police for the admirable arrangement which he had made for the preservation of order, and he seems to have been well supported by Mr. Vincent, the acting Deputy Commissioner and the other officers of Police. Notwithstanding the enormous crowds collected in the several Mohomedan quarters of the native town, we have not heard of a single case of disturbance, or accident to life or limb; which cannot but be deemed most satisfactory. One slight incident, we did notice yesterday, when the procession was passing the market, which was calculated to give offence, namely at the rear of one of the taboots. One of the followers had broken a spear but on a long stick, which he kept waving, to an fro, no doubt in derision, but with all probability this may have been the man's own device and we feel sure it would not be countenanced by any well disposed Mussulman. Once again, we would say, that the result of the whole proceedings is most satisfactory.

The following is a brief account of the taboot processions:—

On Tuesday night was commemorated the celebration of the anniversary of the martyrdom of Hassan and Hoossein, the grandsons of Mahommed. During the earlier part of the night a large crowd of Mahommedan worshippers was gathered in and about the old Imam Barah, situated near the Jail. The mosque was prettily decorated and illuminated, while in front of it, beneath a portico, was a fountain where all the worshippers washed their feet before entering the "holy place." Within the mosque were seated a very great number of Moslems either praying, or listening to chapters of the koran which were being read by their priests. In the compound, or plain before the mosque, Sedias were dancing in groups, going round, hand in hand, singing a plaintive chaunt, and beating their breasts. The police arrangements were very good, the strictest order, even in such a crowd, being maintained. Mr. Vincent was near the Imam Barah, during the early hours there, and personally superintended the arrangements, everything went off quietly. In a balcony of the house of a Mahomedan gentleman, named Nacoda Guilam Mahommed Guttay, at the Parell Road end, facing the mosque, were several ladies and gentlemen, who had availed themselves of the kind invitation given by the Hon'ble Mr. Ali Rogay to see the procession of the taboots. Here Mr. Edginton had his headquarters; and among those who assisted in the procession from this balcony, we noticed Mr Wodehouse, Private Secretary to his Excellency the Governor, Messrs. Pedder, Curry, Torrey and others. The grand procession started about midnight, and passed through the chief streets. Among the taboots the principal one was the "Baba Haji Moola" a very pretty structure of mica, tinsel, coloured paper &c. This taboot looked exceedingly pretty as the light of the torches and that of the blue lights was reflected on its glittering exterior. Preceding each taboot were combatants, who went through various evolutions and contortions. The most noticeable feature, however, was the dance of the fishermen, in which their better-halves took a very prominent part. Yesterday afternoon the taboots were carried in procession through the chief streets, and immersed at Colaby Bunder somewhat after 6 P.M. The crowd near the market, and all along Bhendy Bazaar was immense, but the police kept very strict order. There was, of course, the usual masquerade and *tamasha*.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

At the meeting of the Town Council held on Tuesday there were present:—C. Currey, Esq., Chairman; Dr. Blaney; Dr. Cook; Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq; Dr. Hewlett, the Hon'ble Mahomed Ali Rogay; J. M. Maclean, Esq.; the Hon'ble Rao Sahib W. N. Mundlik; Rugoonath Narayen Khote, Esq. The Municipal Commissioner and Mr. Walton were also present.

Before the Minutes of the last meeting were confirmed the Chairman explained with regard to Government letter 947, Financial Department, dated 8th February 1875, regarding the Government contribution to the police, that the Government considered they ought to amount to one fourth of the whole annual cost of the police, whereas Rs. 90,000 did not amount to one fourth of the cost, as the cost of the police was more than it used to be formerly.

It was resolved that the Council wish to add the expression of their opinion that the Government contribution to the cost of the police should as before, not less than one fourth of the annual outlay and that the Municipal Commissioner might be requested to address Government to this effect in acknowledging the resolution.

Sanction was granted to the taking up of 902 square yards of land in Shaik Memon Street for street improvement.

The next business was a memo from the Municipal Commissioner, recommending the sale of a piece of ground and tank adjacent to the Parell Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

It was explained by the Municipal Commissioner that this was one of what was known as the "old tank reservations," and as the site was not required by the Municipality and was being encroached upon by squatters who caused a good deal of annoyance to the neighbours, it was proposed that the land and tank should be put up to sale by auction.

Resolved—That it be recommended to the Corporation to sanction the sale.

The next business was the proceedings of the Works Committee on the subject of the improvement of the water supply of Bombay and the minute of Dr. Blaney thereon.

The chairman read the report and the resolution of the Works Committee which were as follows:—

6th February 1875.

At a meeting of the Works Committee held this day there were present: Charles Curry, Esq., Chairman, Thomas Blaney, Esq., Surgeon Major H. Cook, M. D., and Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, E q.

The Municipal Commissioner and the Executive Engineer were also present.

The minutes of the meeting held on the 23rd December last were confirmed.

The report of Col. Fife's Committee, together with the printed papers dated December 22nd, 1874, relative to the improvement of the water supply of Bombay, were considered, and the following resolution was agreed to.

I. The committee in considering this subject have deemed the reference to them as calling for their opinion on the following questions (1) as to the general necessity for so great and costly an improvement in the water supply of Bombay.

(2.) If the necessity is established, as to whether the scheme proposed is that which, within the general limit of about 45 lakhs of expenditure, it would be most advisable for the Corporation with the sanction of Government to carry out.

II. On the first question, the committee desire to express their concurrence in the reasons given in the printed proposals of the Municipal Corporation to the Secretary of the Town Council dated 4th December 1874, to the effect that, on account of the insufficiency and precariousness of the existing water supply of Bombay its improvement so as fully and securely to utilize the supply which can be obtained from Vehar and Tooljee is urgent.

III. On the second question, the Committee have satisfaction in finding that the project recommended by the Municipal Commissioner and Executive Engineer for thus utilizing the supply from Vehar and Tooljee has, in all its main features, been approved by the Committee, consisting of Col. Fife, R. E., Mr. Ormiston, and Mr. Wilson Bell, to whom it was professionally referred. And the Committee have no hesitation in stating that their opinion is in favour of this project, as the one which it would be most advisable for the Corporation, with the sanction of Government, to carry out.

IV. The Committee will next offer their opinion on the leading points adverted to in the letter of the Municipal Commissioner to the Secretary of the Town Council dated December 1874. On these points further communications have lately passed with Colonel Fife and Mr. Wilson B-ll.

Main from Tooljee to Malabar Hill.—The Committee would adopt a 22" main in accordance with the advice of Col. Fife's Committee.

Malabar Hill Reservoir.—The Committee agree with the Municipal Commissioner in preferring the "B Reservoir," Tooljee Dam No. 2. The Committee concur in the view that the project for a masonry dam should now be abandoned, and an earthen dam substituted; and so far as the Committee can judge they are in favour of an earthen dam according to the section proposed by the Executive Engineer. The rest of the points mentioned in the letter of the Municipal Commissioner dated December 1874, the Committee consider should be left to be dealt with by the Municipal Commissioner and the Executive Engineer, within the figures of the following estimates and giving due weight to the recommendations of Col. Fife's Committee.

V. The estimates for the scheme, as now submitted by the Committee are, in round figures, as under:—

1.	Tooljee outlet Tower	Rs. 40,000
2.	42 inch outlet main and discharge valve	15,000
3.	42 inch main from Tooljee to Malabar Hill	16,04,129
4.	Six sluices and houses	32,000
5.	Service Reservoir B on Malabar Hill	2,0 , 00
6.	Branch main to connect the Tooljee with the Vehar system	45,000
7.	Distribution mains in Bombay including arrangements to connect the Tank with the Vehar system	6,85,000
8.	Waste weir Dam No. I	24,000
9.	A Masonry lining of tunnel	10,000
10.	Dam No. II. at Tooljee with waste weir	1,45,000
	Add 20 per cent. contingencies and establishments	5,92,000
	Add already spent on Tooljee	34,13,129 4,00,000
	Add estimated cost of new Vehar outlet	2,18,000
	Total cost of New Water supply scheme	40,31,129

C. Curey.
H. Cook.
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.
Mahomed Ali Rogay.
T. G. Hewlett.

Circulated to

As I was not present at the Meeting at which this Resolution was passed; and desire to satisfy myself upon one or two points and refer to the Municipal Engineer I cannot at once subscribe it. I only mark it as "seen."

8th February 1875. SHANTARAM NARAYEN.

The Chairman said the total estimate was 34 lakhs and 13,000 rupees, including 25 per cent for contingencies and establishments, and that with four lakhs already spent on Tooljee and the estimated cost of the new Vehar outlet made 40 lakhs and Rs. 31,000. That was the total cost of the scheme. The resolution was approved of after some discussion by a majority and was signed by Dr. Cook, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, the Hon'ble Mahomed Ali Rogay, Dr. Hewlett, and himself (the chairman) Dr. Blaney and Dr. Shantaram Narayen had not signed it. Mr. Shantaram Narayen said he had taken no part in the discussion, and Dr. Blaney had at the eleventh hour sent in a new plan of his own for Dam No. 2 at Tooljee. Dr. Blaney:—But the earliest possible moment.

The Chairman said he thought he was right in saying at the eleventh hour, as he had received it after all discussion was concluded.

Dr. Blaney—I beg to say I prepared that twelve hours after the conclusion of our last meeting.

The Chairman said—he would proceed on the report signed by the majority of the committee. He believed the council were aware of, and recognised the importance of making some improvement in the Water supply of Bombay. On the financial question the works Committee had intentionally abstained from expressing any opinion; that they had left to the Council. As to the provision of fund he (the chairman) would advocate a loan of about 40 lakhs from the Government of India, spread over a period of 50 years, and on the same terms as the loan granted to the Calcutta Municipality.

This was the proposal contained in Mr. Pedder's blue book dated June 1873. And at the same time he (the chairman) thought they should apply to the Government of India for consideration their debt bearing that they had now got the Government contribution to the police, he thought and hoped that they would be able if they got the loan to carry this large work for the improvement of the water supply of Bombay without recourse to additional taxation, which he thought would be somewhat difficult to impose on Bombay. The general position would be as follows. If they had a loan of 40 lakhs, the interest and sinking fund on that would be 2½ lakhs a year, and this was the sum which they would have to provide. By the consolidation of their debt they would save a lakh and a quarter or rather more, and that together with the Government contribution of Rs. 90,000 towards the cost of the police, would come to about 24 lakhs, and with an increased and improved water supply they might expect more revenue from water. Then, 90,000 would be hoped, then be made up without having recourse to additional taxation. He (the chairman's) idea was to embody the proposals in regard to the water supply and the necessary financial arrangements in a series of resolutions which he would place on the Council at an early meeting, and then they might afterwards propose some similar resolutions at a special meeting of the Corporation. If they carried these through the Town Council and Corporation they would then have to go with them to Government. He was afraid all this would take some time, but it was the only course open to them. He had only one other observation to make at present, and that was that their proposals on this important question would carry very much more weight if they were unanimous, or nearly unanimous. If they went before Government with a division of opinion on an important question of this kind they would probably have but little chance of carrying it through them if, as representatives of Bombay, they were unanimous. Dr. Blaney had not recorded any general assent or dissent, on the report of the Works Committee and he was present he left it to him state to him his own views.

Dr. Blaney said he thought his minute might be read as part of the proceedings by the Secretary.

The Secretary then read the minute which was as follows:—

TOOLJEE WATER WORKS DAM NO. 2.—A masonry dam having its foundations wholly on rock, being too expensive, the Municipal Engineer suggests the alternative of an earthen dam, and recognizing the necessity of making a dam on the dividing ridge perfectly secure, Mr. Walton proposes to add an excess of earth to the dam. Whether this will give all the security which is required for a dam in this particular situation appears to be doubted by the members of Colonel Fife's committee, but their recommendation to build a masonry wall on the inner face of the dam. Objection has been taken to building a dam in this way, and the discussion that may be expected to take place to-day will probably bring out the objections more fully. However it may be, any suggestions calculated to make the proposed dam on the dividing ridge more secure than Mr. Walton's earthen dam will be deemed worthy of consideration.

It has been proposed to me that such a dam might be constructed in the following manner:

A masonry wall to run the whole length of the dam similar to the vertibral column of an animal. This wall to be 8 feet wide, at the base, and carried up with a parabolic curve to the top. It is to be built in steps on circle, say 6 or 8 feet, or at whatever depth sufficiently solid ground is found. The faces of the wall to be block in course and the heart to be concrete. At intervals of 15 feet centre to centre cross or bounding walls 3 feet thick to be built as shown on plan. The wall or sustaining column to be strenghtened by means of buttresses at intervals of 15 feet (centre to centre) and 3 feet thick, to be placed intermediate between the bounding walls, and to be built up with a similar parabolic curve to the main wall, and to be of best coursed rubble or block in course; these buttresses to be also well founded on solid ground.

This wall alone is calculated to sustain the greatest pressure of water that is ever likely to be brought against it; but in order to give it protection it is proposed to face the sides with earth and clay. Layers of well puddled and rammed clay to be laid behind and between the buttresses and also against the ground level to the toe of the embankment. This backing up of earth to be carried to the top and the surface to be trimmed to a parabolic curve similar to the masonry work and paved on the top with well fitted paving set in mortar with the usual toe piece at the ends.

The dam when thus completed will be infinitely stronger than any other form of dam that can be constructed either of masonry or of earth, or the two combined. It is stronger than Tooljee dam inasmuch that there is a limit in height beyond which a masonry dam on his section cannot be carried, (vide Colonel Tulloch's report on the water supply of Bombay) while a dam on this plan might be safely carried to the height of a pyramid; the pressure being uniformly distributed and the buttresses giving it immense additional stability—as it could never tbe overturned. It is stronger than an earthen dam, is defective in cohesiveness, and every earthen dam that has given way has always been much stronger and thicker than was theoretically necessary, just as Mr. Walton's dam is intended to be. Yet they have not been able to withstand the action of the water. An earthen dam expands and sometimes dissolves in the rains and opens in cracks and fissures in the dry weather, and hence the water percolates into the heart and destroys it. This proposed dam is stronger than an earthen dam with a stone wall in front as proposed by Colonel Fife's Committee, as the pressure of earth behind soon destroys the wall, while the earthen banks on both sides equalises the pressure and the wall remains intact.

A dam constructed on this plan can be easily examined or repaired without risk, and would even be sufficient to stand an overflow of water without serious damage. The principles upon which it is constructed are neither new nor experimental, as similar dams have been frequently constructed for similar works. The estimated cost of construction will be about Rs. 1,66,000.

THOMAS BLANEY,
Member of the Town Council.

Feb 9.

The Chairman said that when he got this paper he sent it to the Municipal Commissioner for reference to the Executive Engineer. He was rather surprised to receive it because the scheme had been before the Works Committee for a long time, and if Dr. Blaney had intended to propose an entirely new design for Dam No. 2, he should have let them have it sooner so that they might have had an earlier opportunity of taking professional opinion upon it.

Dr. Blaney said it was a matter of considerable importance to clear his character of the imputation that had been cast upon it, namely, that of holding in his power a proposal for an important work which he had not at once brought before the Works Committee. There was not a word of truth in that so far as his character was concerned. The facts were briefly these. Until Colonel Fife's final reply had been received, which was only a few days ago, he had had no idea whatever but that their Engineer and Colonel Fife and Mr. Wilson Bell were going to be at one. After this letter was received and the Works Committee met he (Dr. Blaney) was surprised to find that instead of unanimity there was great diversity of opinion. At the termination of their last meeting he realised the fact that this diversity of opinion placed the members of the Works Committee in a great predicament, and seeing also that there was a probability of there being a great deal of discussion as to which was the best dam to be placed on their dividing ridge, he then for the first time thought over the matter, and got professional opinions which ended in his laying this paper before the council as he had already said only twelve hours after the last meeting of the Works Committee.

The Chairman:—I received Dr. Blaney's plan some days ago and sent it to Mr. Pedder in order that he might have Mr. Walton's opinion on it. After the whole thing had been fully discussed by the professional advisers of the corporation I did not think it advisable to delay the Works Committee's report in consequence.

The following report of Colonel Fife's was then read:

Extract from the Report of Col. Fife and Mr. Wilson Bell, dated 2nd February 1875.

2. With respect to No. 2 dam, the site for which the Committee examined at the very commencement of its proceedings, it was at once observed that the nature of the ground, both as to levels and the kind of soil rendered the soil peculiarly well adapted to an earthen dam, and the subject was more than once discussed by the Committee. As, however, Mr. Ravenscroft who was officiating Municipal Commissioner at the time expressed a wish that we should avoid entering upon points which had already been disposed of, we restricted our remarks on No. 2 dam within the narrowest limits. As you have now requested us to enter further into the subject, we beg to remark as follows:—

3. The site for No. 2 dam is not suited to a masonry work. The rock lies at a great depth below the surface of the ground, so great, indeed, compared to the height of the dam above ground, that the ordinary formula for the dimensions of a masonry dam cease to be applicable.

4. But the site is well adapted for an earthen dam. The height will be small and the soil obtainable is not very liable to crack and thus endanger the work. In order to prevent the possibility of a breach and consequent danger to the Vehar dam from too great a quantity of water passing into the Vehar lake, we would suggest that in place of having a pitched slope on the water face, there should be a solid masonry wall extending the whole length of the dam. The wall should not have weep holes, as they would admit water when the Tooljee lake is full, but it should be designed to retain the mass of earth when wet in rear of it. The earth has great frictional stability, but we consider that for greater security its angle of repose when wet should be taken at 20° in the calculations for the thickness of the wall. In these calculations the case should be considered in which the wall has no assistance from the pressure of the water in front and that it has to carry unaided the pressure due to the earth in rear.

5. The top of the wall should be 6 feet above highest flood level. Its top thickness may be 2½ feet. The earth work in rear may have its top flush with the top of the wall and should be 20 feet wide where the dam is highest. This thickness may be reduced to 10 feet as a minimum towards the extremities of the work where the height becomes small. The rear slope of the earth work may be one in three and should be protected from the action of the water by a coating of gravel.

6. The head or pressure of water against this work will be small, and a puddle wall is not necessary, in addition to the masonry wall. The depth of foundation of the wall need not exceed 5 feet as a maximum if a strong gravel or moorum foundation is obtainable. We recommend that the ground be open to the depth of 5 feet for the wall all along the highest portions of the dam to cut through any sandy stratum that may possibly exist within that depth.

7. The wall should be of rubble masonry.

The Chairman said the difference between the report of the Works Committee and Colonel Fife letter was this: Colonel Fife proposed that an earthen dam should be put in having a masonary face, and the Works Committee were in favour of the dam proposed by Mr. Walton, which was also the dam proposed by Major Tulloch and Mr Russel Aitken. He (the chairman) believed that a considerable amount of professional evidence could be taken in favour of the dam which Mr. Walton proposed.

Mr. Maclean said the difference was not one of principle but only as affected the facing of the dam.

The Chairman:—Yes, in this particular point. We don't feel bound to accept Colonel Fife's opinion.

Dr. Blaney said it was a very dangerous principle that when they referred a matter to a committee of the most experienced men they could get, they were to depart from their decision.

(Mr. Maclean) said it was very clear that the reference was a very limited one. Colonel Fife himself stated that the Committee had felt itself precluded from considering the question of having an earthen dam. The amendment since proposed by Mr. Walton had the important advantage of economy generally. He (Mr. Maclean) himself had been at first rather inclined to favour Dr. Blaney's view that it was a mistake when they referred a question to a committee, not to abide by the decision of that committee, but it was quite clear from Colonel Fife's letter that the amendment proposed by Mr. Walton had in the main his approval.

The Municipal Commissioner said the original proposal was an earthen dam as proposed by Mr. Russel Aitken. There was then a consultation at Boree Bunder. The regular estimate for new Dhobies' lines, viz, 360 'butties' at Fort George and 200 at Chowpatty has not yet been carried out, but will amount to about half a lakh, including water-supply and drains. It may, however, be possible to reduce this amount by getting the Dhobies to build their own huts, on condition that they hold them and receive water free of charge for four or five years. This work is expected to be commenced immediately. The 'Kacha' road from Mazagon Overbridge to La... rence de Lima Street, Mazagon.—The construction of the G. I. P. R. W. destroyed two roads between Nowrojee Hill and Mazagon, and the R. W. Co. engaged to pay for new Road of equal area. The whole of the money they paid, however, was spent on the construction of one new road—the present Chinch Bund r Road—and the communication between Mazagon and the Nowrojee Hill quarter has never been restored. The Municipality are prepared to undertake this communication, but by far the best way of doing so will be by connecting the New Frere Road across the Siphtistoor Back Bay, Lawrence de Lima Street at an estimated cost of Rs. 12,000. This, however, cannot be done till the greater number of the West Bunder level should be landed. The completion of the new Boree Bunder terminus two or three years hence. Meanwhile, I propose to make a 'kacha' road on the same plan as that adopted for the continuation of Gilder Street from the Mazagon overbridge, which will answer the purpose temporarily, and will be useful even after the completion of Frere Road 5,000

New Iron Stalls in the Mutton Market.—The old wooden stalls are now worn out, and we have followed Efe's advice in regard to the new pattern from the best market answer so well that I propose to adopt them for the mutton market also. They do not want repairing, and are cheaper in the long run than wooden stalls 6,500

Partial completion of Arthur (Forsa) Road.—The estimate for the regular completion of this road from Tardeo to Parell is Rs. 86,000. But I propose to finish it for traffic from the central station on Clerk Road to Parell only, constructing the Gilder Street portion of the road in the cheap mode adopted for Gilder Street 20,000

Surface-drainage near Jogganath Sunkersett's House—Much required 3,500

Surface-drainage at Byculla 5,000

Rs. 1,73,000

At it was now past five o'clock the rest of the business before the meeting was adjourned till Tuesday next.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND THE GAEKWAR'S SOLICITORS.

(*Pioneer.*)

PARAGRAPHS are flying about the Bombay and Calcutta papers in reference to a refusal on the part of the Government to grant the solicitors for the Gaekwar adequate funds for the defence of their illustrious client. The subject strikes us as one in reference to which it may be very easy to misunderstand, still more easy to misrepresent, the action of the authorities. On the surface of the case, however, it is obviously absurd to suppose that the Government of India would raise any difficulty about supplying, from the Gaekwar's funds, of which it is the temporary trustee, any sums which it considered approximately reasonable. We may feel sure, indeed, that Government would considerably overstep these limits in meeting the demands of the defence, rather than incur the possible odium of being supposed to cripple the defence designedly. But on the other hand, it must be remembered that the Government is, as we have said, the trustee in Baroda of funds which belong, not so much to the individual incumbent of the sovereignty, as to him, his heirs, and successors together. Perhaps, indeed, an advanced view of the situation might show the property in question to belong not even to any line of princes, but the State of Baroda. But under either supposition it is just as clearly the duty of the Government to resist what it may consider unreasonable demands upon the fund in its charge, as to see that the Gaekwar's interests are not imperilled for want of money in his solicitors' hands. The present case, therefore, assuming what we believe so be quite true, that the Government has made a stand against some of the proposals of the Bombay solicitors, is not one to excite any criticism of an inflated tone. The question is merely one about drawing a line. Nothing could be more imprudent than for ill-advised friends of the Gaekwar to try and make capital on his behalf out of alleged tyranny on the part of the Government in indirectly depriving him of adequate means of defence. Indeed, the solicitors for the defence having engaged the services of so eminent a counsel as Serjeant Ballantine will be guarded from the possibility of their spokesmen on the trial falling into such an error. The selection of Serjeant Ballantine, as we said at the time, by his name was first mentioned in this matter, is in many ways a singular choice for the Gaekwar's friends to have made. His skill in dealing with the British jury will be thrown away here altogether, but at any rate he will be a man of too much tact not to feel himself on new ground in addressing such a tribunal as the Baroda Commission, and his wig would stand on end at the bare thought of doing anything so childish in this case,—however bad a one it might turn out to be,—as to abuse the plaintiff's attorney. The motives of the Gaekwar's solicitors, whatever sums they may have proposed to spend are of course unimpeachable; but if it is true, as we believe that they actually required *carte blanche* to lay out £50,000—five lakhs of rupees—we think that, as a matter of judgment, public opinion will be entirely with the Government in its refusal to sanction that disbursement.

ALLAHABAD RACES.—1875.

THIRD DAY, MONDAY, 15TH FEBRUARY.

FIRST RACE.—The Phephamow Plate, value Rs. 500. A Handicap for all horses. Winner to be sold for Rs. 2,500. Distance 1 mile. Conditions same as "Allahabad Plate." Winner of that Race to carry 5lbs. in addition to any other penalty.

Mr. McMinn's Black Eagle, 9st. (Irving) 1
Mr. McMinn's Wizard, 8st. 12lbs. (Ryder) 2
Captain Bond's Jessie, 9st 4lbs. (Blackburn) 3
Mr. Bell-Irving's Faugh-a-Ballagh, 8st. (Gerrard) 0

The flag fell to a level start at the second attempt. Wizard quickly assumed the lead, Jessie second, Black Eagle close up. Black Eagle gradually drew on the leaders, and was slightly in advance when coming into the straight; he then quitted his field, and won by three lengths. A bad third. Time—1 min. 52½ secs.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap. For Gallowaya. Distance ½ mile. Entrance Rs. 10, to be made as for the "Allahabad Plate," with a Starting Stake of Rs. 20 added to Rs. 200 from the fund.

Mr. McMinn's Gendarme, 9st. 10lbs. (Donaldson) 1
Mr. Germany's Miss Marian, 9st. 10lbs. (Irving) 2
Mr. C. J. Collins's Viacka, 9st. 8lbs. (Ryder) 3
Mr. Bob's Champion, 8st. 11lbs. (Blackburn) 0

Viacka had the legs of the field for half the journey, when Gendarme closed and led by a length; at the distance Miss Marian gradually drew on the leader, who won after a punishing finish by a head. Champion beaten off. Time—1 min. 3½ secs.

THIRD RACE.—Hack Race. Winner to be sold for Rs. 250. Distance ½ mile. C. W. over 10st 7lbs. G. R. Owners allowed 7lbs. Sweepstakes of Rs. 10. Rs. 100 added.

Mr Rainford's Pirate, 10st 7lbs (Mr Bob) 1
Mr Pressieux's Puppy, 10st 7lbs (Ashington) 2
Mr J Hurst's Nags, 10st 7lbs (——) 3
Mr ——'s Gentle Annie, 11st 7lbs (Dr Tippetts) 0

A good race for two furlongs between Puppy and Pirate; the latter then drew ahead, and won easily; the other two beaten off. Winner sold for Rs. 630, of which Rs. 380 goes to the benefit of the Fund. Time—1 min. 4 secs.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap Steeple-chase. For all Horses. Entrance Rs. 20 to be made as for A, and C. B. Handicap. Rs. 30 Starting Stake, added to Rs. 300 from the Fund. Distance about 2½ miles.

Mr Bob's Rival, 11st (Owner) 1
Mr Jim's Wild Harry, 10st 7lbs (Tippins) ..... dis.
Mr Rainford's Faugh-a-Ballagh, 10st (Gerrard) ..... dis.

A false start caused Wild Harry to run away with his rider once round the flat course. At the second attempt Rival and Faugh-a-Ballagh started evenly, Wild Harry being pulled up. Faugh-a-Ballagh refused the first fence, and Rival cantered round alone.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap. Distance ½ mile.

Baboo Mohiny Mohun Isaac Sir William, 11st (Ryder) 1
Mr Freeman's Red Gauntlet, 8st 5lbs (Blackburn) 2
Mr McMinn's Wizard, 8st 7lbs (Gerrard) 3

Red Gauntlet and Wizard made the running to the distance, when Sir William drew up and won easily by two lengths—a length separating Red Gauntlet and Wizard. Time—1 min. 23 secs.

THE MADRAS RAILWAY COMMISSION.

THE following report by Colonel Shaw-Stewart on the working of the Madras Railway, is one of the most important documents that have been written in connexion with Indian Railways, and has led to the measures ordered in the Government resolution which follows it. The letter is dated the 17th December last:—

"With reference to the order of Government, under date the 18th August 1874, No. 2,296, I have the honor to submit the half-yearly report of the Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway on the results of the working during the last half

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE SPEECHES OF THE POPE.

(Standard.)

It would be sheer affectation to express the slightest doubt as to the authorship of the article in the new number of the *Quarterly Review*, intituled, "Speeches of Pope Pius IX." The article is anonymous, in so far that it is not signed, but Mr. Gladstone's friends did not hesitate some days before it appeared to announce that he was the author, and no one who knows the right honourable gentleman's style—and who may apply such a word to his compositions—can doubt that this odd onslaught on the head of a Church of which Mr. Gladstone, so long as he was Prime Minister, was the most mischievous instrument, proceeds from his pen. The whole interest of the article lies in this fact of its authorship, and it is consequently necessary to preface any comments upon it with some reference to the circumstance. There is so little of novelty or of intrinsic importance in the paper that but for the curious circumstance that Mr. Gladstone is the writer, and that it appeared in the same week in which his resignation of the leadership of the Liberal Party was made public, it would have attracted very little attention. Perhaps the only excitement it would have occasioned would have been among old readers of the *Quarterly Review*, who would have asked in amazement how could the editor admit such a strange disjointed essay, written in such slipshod English, into his classic *Review*.

If we are obliged to speak of the article in language by no means complimentary to the writer, it is from no want of sympathy with the object he proposes to himself, which is practically to strike another blow at that Goliath of Papal assumptions and abuses whom the right honourable gentleman evidently considers it his mission, as another David, to slay. But it really seems to us that this attack on "a nonagenarian Pontiff"—Mr. Gladstone's own words—for speeches which have been generally condemned already, and for which Mr. Gladstone, who thinks that at sixty-five he has a right on account of his age to retire from public life, might have some indulgence is both superfluous and in bad taste—one of the worst faults Mr. Gladstone attributes to Pio Nono. It is not as if Mr. Gladstone had anything new to tell the world. All that he says had been said already, more pointedly and in better style in the newspapers. There is not one of these speeches which forms the subject of Mr. Gladstone's indignant commentary which did not, at the time it was uttered, provoke a very general reprobation. Indeed, it is just because we agree so entirely with Mr. Gladstone in his condemnation of the absurd and blasphemous pretensions put forward by the Pope and on his behalf, and because we recognise as cordially as he does the admirable temper displayed by the Italian Government in its dealings with the Pope, that we regret that such a wild and ill-written arraignment of the Papacy should have appeared in such an authoritative form. Mr. Gladstone's armour is open at almost every place. A skilful controversialist could easily render him ridiculous, and the worst of it is that his attacks on the Pope are so wanting in measure and sobriety that they will inevitably win the "nonagenarian" the sympathy of impartial outsiders.

We have sufficiently stated the general character of the article in these remarks. Mr. Gladstone, after a preliminary inquiry as to the genuineness of the speeches contained in this collection, which is edited by a certain Don Pasquale, and a hearty acknowledgment of the charm of the Pope's addresses to children, proceeds to point out Pio Nono's ignorance or perversion of Scripture, to scold him for not kissing the rod which chastised him in the shape of the sword of Victor Emmanuel, and to condemn his calumnies against the new government of Rome. Now, Mr. Gladstone's argument is, we think, true, but it is certainly not new, and we think that the right honourable gentleman, whilst asserting as emphatically his abhorrence of the policy of the Curia, might have dealt a little more courteously with the "nonagenarian Pont. M." The fact is the article is one long rail, and we expect something more than railing from an ex-Prime Minister who descends into the jousting arena of controversy. We cannot conceive the possibility of any Catholics being convinced by this article. We can readily believe that many Catholics who were thinking of coming out boldly, and repudiating the preposterous claims of the Vatican, will be driven back in disgust into absolute submission to pretended infallibility. We have said there is nothing new in the article, and to give, therefore, any summary of Mr. Gladstone's replies to the Papal speeches, would be a sheer waste of space. But we give the conclusion of the article, which is at once a summary of Mr. Gladstone's conclusions and a fair specimen of his style:—

"And now in bidding farewell to Don Pasquale, we offer him our best thanks for the two volumes. Probably his agnosticism may never meet his eyes. But lest, in the case of its reaching him, it should cause him surprise and self-reproach that he should have extorted praise from England and from Athenæum-street, we will give him 'the reason why.' We had already said and often see Infallibility in full dress, in peacocks plumes; Infallibility fenced about with well-set lines of theological phrase, impenetrable by us, the multitude, the uninitiated. But Don Pasquale has taken us behind the scenes. He has shown us Infallibility in the closet, infallibility in dishabille, Infallibility able to cut its capers at will, to indulge in its wildest romps with freedom and impunity. And surely we have now made good the assurance with which we began. If ever there was a spectacle strange beyond all former experience, and charged with many-sided instruction for mankind, here it is. We will conclude by giving our own estimate, in few words, of the central figure and of his situation.

"In other days, the days of the great Pontiff, who formidably compete in historic grandeur with Barbarossa, and even with Charlemagne, the tremendous power which they claimed, and which they often contrived to exercise, was wielded with a not less grave and telling responsibility. The bold initiative of Gregories and Alexanders, of Innocents and Bonifaces, hardly indeed could devise bigger and braver words than now issue from the Vatican:—

"'Quæcunque tibi sancta volent, dum distinct lustra
Augur mavortius, non inundant sanguine fossæ.'

"But their decisions and announcements did not operate as now through agencies mainly silent, underground, clandestine; the agencies, for example, of affiliated monastic societies, the agency of the consummate scheme of Loyola, the agency, above all, of that banefullest system of universal Directory, which unlocks the door of every household, and inserts an opaque sacerdotal medium between the several members of the family, as well as between the several orders of the state. Their warfare was the warfare of a man with men. It recalls those grand words of King David, 'Died Abner as a fool dieth? Thy hands were not bound, nor thy feet put into fetters: as a man falleth before wicked men, so fellest thou' (2 Sam. iii. 33). When they committed flagrant errors, at least they were liable to suffer for it in a fashion very different from the 'Calvary' of Pope Pius IX. They had at their very gates the Barons of Rome, who then at least were barons indeed; and the tramp of the mailed hosts of the Lateran Emperors was ever in their ears. But now when the Pope knows that his income is secured by a heavy mortgage upon the credulity of millions upon millions, to say nothing of the offers of the Italian government in reserve, and that his outward conditions of existence are as safe and easy as those of any well-to-do or luxurious gentleman in Paris or in London, his denunciations, apart from all personal responsibility for consequences, lose their dignity in losing much of the manhood and all their danger, and the thunders of the Vatican, though by no means powerless for mischief with a portion of mankind, yet in the generality can neither inspire apprehension nor command respect.

"Let us revert for a moment to the month of June, 1846.

"A provincial prelate, of a regular and simple life, endowed with devotional susceptibilities, wholly above the love of money, and with a genial and tender side in his nature, but without any depth of learning, without wide information or experience of the world, without original and masculine vigour of mind, without political insight, without the stern discipline that chastens human vanity, and without mastery over an inflammable temper, is placed, contrary to the general expectation, on the pinnacle, and it is still a lofty pinnacle, of ecclesiastical power. It is but fair to say that he admit that his predecessors had bequeathed to him a temporal polity as rotten and effete in all its parts as the wide world could show. At the outset of his pontificate he attempted to turn popular emotion, and the principles of freedom, to account in the interests of Church power. As to ecclesiastical affairs, he dropped at once into the traditions of the *Curia*. He was and is surrounded by flatterers, who adroitly teach him to speak their words in telling him that he speaks his own, and that they are the most wonderful words ever spoken by man. Having essayed the method of governing by Liberal ideas and promises, and having, by a sad incompetency to control the chargers he had harnessed to his car, become (to say the least) one of the main causes of the European commotions of 1848, he rushed from the North Pole of politics to the South, and grew to be the partisan of Legitimacy, the champion of the most corrupt and perjured sovereignties of Italy, that is to say of the whole world. Had he only had the monitions of a free press and of free opinion—valuable to us all, but to Sovereigns absolutely priceless—and the indispensable condition of all their truly useful knowledge, it might have given him a chance; but these he denounces as impiety and madness. As the age grows on one side enlightened, and on another sceptical, he encounters the scepticism with denunciation, and the enlightenment with retrogression. As larger light and higher into the regions of transcendental obscurantism, he departs by wider and wider spaces from the living intellect of man; he loses provinces after province, he quarrels with government after government, he generates schism; after schism and the crowning achievement of the Vatican Council and its decrees is followed, in the mysterious counsels of Providence, by the passing over, for the first time in history, of his temporal dominions to an orderly and national Italian kingdom, and of a German Imperial Colleague to the head of a Lutheran King, who is the summit and centre of continental Protestantism.

"But what then? His clergy are more and more an army, a police, a caste; farther and farther from the Christian commons, but nearer to one another, and in closer subscription to him. And they have made him 'The Infallible;' and they have promised he shall be made 'The Great.' And, as if to complete the irony of the situation, the owners, or the heirs, of a handful of English titles, formerly unreclaimed, are now enrolled upon the list of his most orthodox, most obsequious followers, although the mass of the British nation repudiates him more eagerly and resolutely than it has done for many generations.

"Such is this great, sad, world-historic picture. Sometimes it will happen that in a great emporium of art, a shrewd buyer, after hearing the glowing panegyric of a veteran dealer upon some flaming and pretentious product of the brush, will reply, 'Yes, no doubt, all very true; but it is not a good picture to live with.' So with regard to the sketch from the halls of the Vatican which we have endeavoured faithfully to present, we ask the reader in conclusion, or ask him to ask himself—Is it a good picture to live with?'

We sincerely trust Mr. Gladstone does not propose to spend "the closing years of his life" in writing articles of this kind. They cannot by any possibility do good, and so long as they are read they will do mischief. If Mr. Gladstone really wishes to battle Rome, and to devote his great powers to the vindication of the true and pure Protestant faith, he must give up altogether these school-boy exercises. It is a superfluous work for England to denounce Papal pretensions, which to nine Englishmen out of ten are so monstrous that they inevitably raise a smile, or to defend the Italian Government for a policy which has converted into warm admirers of its wisdom, temper, and common sense those who at first were disposed to condemn its conduct.

If it is necessary to protect Englishmen against Romanism, and Mr. Gladstone has any mission to be their guardian, the work to be done is much less pretentious, although a great deal more laborious. "The owners or the heirs of a handful of English titles," who have become the "obsequious followers" of the Pope, have not gone to Rome straight from ordinary English churches. They have been prepared for the journey by a party in the Church of which Mr. Gladstone is still the strenuous advocate, and if the right honourable gentleman now that he is 65 wishes to stem the tide of Popery, he should devote all his energies to destroy those hotbeds of perversion which up to this time he has done his best to multiply.

SIR HENRY MAINE'S NEW BOOK.

(Daily News.)

The newest science which tries to satisfy by exact methods almost the oldest form of curiosity has just received a valuable addition in Sir Henry Maine's work on the Early History of Institutions. It would be difficult to find a people or tribe which has not been anxious to know something of its remote ancestry, of their manners, and ways, and origin, and of the process by which they acquired their knowledge of the first simple arts. Rude nations have developed traditions on these subjects marked by an odd seantiness and uniformity of imagination. In nearly every land legends speak of some mysterious and scarcely human lawgiver—Prometheus, Mannus, Manco Capac, among Greeks, Germans, and Peruvians; Wainamoinen, among the Finns; Hiawatha, in Northern America, who brought the secrets of fire, of music, and of agriculture, who imposed the earliest laws, and encouraged the decencies of life. Civilized man has been equally anxious to raise the veil of the past, and to account for the birth of the institutions which surround him. Unfortunately his method has scarcely been more successful till a quite recent date, and is certainly much less interesting than that of barbarians. As a rule he has merely made conjectures derived from his own advanced experience, and has attributed the origin of society, for instance, to a contract, though the very idea of contract is a comparatively late growth of law. In the same way, it was easy to guess that the primitive aristocracies were the descendants of men of peculiar craft and strength; and yet we find Sir Henry Maine confessing, in a more scientific spirit, that the beginnings of privileged classes are still obscure. Speculations like those of Rousseau did nothing to advance knowledge, and it is only within the last half century that the true method of investigation has been followed. That method is comparative; it brings together all possible information as to the customs, the laws, the traditions of uncivilized races, and determines what points all have in common, what traces of primitive ways survive, in a scarcely intelligible shape, among cultivated races; what signs there are of advance and modification of ideas even among the least progressive branches of the human family. There is no trick, or tale, or custom so trival that it may not have an important meaning; no savage rite or institution so seemingly absurd that a rational cause may not be discovered for it. All have sprung in natural succession from early notions as to the world and its forces, notions which were the best that could be got at in a rudimentary state of knowledge. One marked characteristic of untutored man is his superstitious adherence to rule and precedent. He has found, perhaps by accident, that certain herbs cut at a particular phase of the moon's course with a stone knife when he was kneeling on one knee have cured his fever. It may be ages before he learns that the attitude of his body, the nature of his instrument, the season of the month, have nothing to do with the medicinal qualities of the plant. In the same way, he argues that because a sacrifice was performed in such and such a way to appease the victim's head turned backwards, before a successful battle, sacrifice always must be done in that manner. Just as Dr. Johnson had a reverence devoid of omitting to touch the posts in the streets as he passed, early nations have a horror of relinquishing any detail in their practices. At length a mere perfunctory and seemingly senseless ceremony, like throwing old shoes after a bride instead of assuming her wooer—as in the time when women were really to be won by force—is all that survives. Thus deep meaning lies in childish play, and a nursery rhyme or a boy's game may be all that is left to show us that at some remote period our ancestors were akin in their ways to the rude tribes of Australia or of the East.

This is a discovery that has done much to make our relations with subject peoples more easy, and we are now able to be tolerant of practices which, however strange they seem, have become quite intelligible. Sir Henry Maine remarks that the recognition of the Hindoos as our far-off kinsfolk of the Aryan race has made the management of India sensibly easier. To such an extent has this feeling for race at last begun to count even in our votes that when some years ago a book was published to prove that the tribes of Peru are Aryans, the author and subscribers were facetiously said to expect an instant rise in the value of Peruvian railway shares. It is a peculiarity of Sir Henry Maine's work, that he only extends his acknowledgment of community in institutions to members of the Semitis and Aryan races, to peoples which, as far back as the science of language and of family records takes us, lived in the midst of social families. This caution is becoming in a Professor of Jurisprudence, who admits that a whole school of investigators push their researches further back, and rest on the authority of unwritten custom, of mythology, and of identities and practices.

In the eyes of that school, there is no peculiar sacredness in the Aryan race, which has only been more completely and rapidly developed than other families of man. In their view, not the Aryan, but the most ferocious, and delicate shades of comparative advance in culture may be detected even in the apparently uniform degradation of the Australian "black fellows." But even within the limits of the races called Aryan, Sir Henry Maine shows how extensive is comparative custome and of the evolution of law has been at the root of our Irish difficulties. When the Norman and English invaders found themselves among tribes which held land on a communal tenure, and under the Brehon *Mor*, which obeyed an elected chief, and used cattle as their circulating medium, which had a stated tariff of fines for every degree of offence, which looked on the relation of foster-brother, or nurse, as almost stronger than the ties of blood, they had some difficulty in overcoming their scorn and indignation. The customary laws of the Irish were early committed to writing by the Brehons, a learned class, like the Druids, but without their priestly functions. These laws had little sanction, except the resolute self-assertion of the Brehons, and the fear that bad weather might follow their neglect. They dealt, in childishly minute detail, with the claims of the real and fictitious kinships on which the clan system was founded. They contained no theory of land, and determined what damages were to be paid if an impartial bystander, or if a partisan, a child, a woman, or an idiot interfered between the angry animals.

It is scarcely surprising that, in the time of Edward III., these laws and manners were pronounced "wicked and damnable." Edmund Spenser, in the reign of Elizabeth, found them "repugning quite both to God's law and man's." His contemporary, Sir John Davis, called them "lewd and unreasonable," as contrasted with the "honourable law of England." And yet if Davis and Spenser had been acquainted with the earliest antiquities of that same honourable law, they would have found that it had its in germs similar injunctions. Men of Norse blood in Iceland had regulated successions, appeals, and horse-fights, with the same punctilio as the Brehons. When the clan of Tolfings settled in Tooting they were doubtless in much the same legal condition as the O'Neils and O'Briens, whom English lawyers despised. But the English customs were permitted to envolve themselves under natural influences, by the centralization imposed by conquering tribes, by the strong government of Alfred and Edward, by voluntarily accepted theories and fragments of Roman and of canonical law. In Ireland, on the other hand, "a great wrong" was committed, says Sir Henry Maine, "and a great mistake, the entire judicial or legislative abolition of Irish customs." The despised Brehons were attacking, in their own way, the same evil of an impoverished and indebted lower class, which Solon grappled with at Athens. The Brehons were not allowed to introduce certainty and equality into an oppressive system, and English law might be thrust on Irish kernes; but the gift could neither be useful nor appreciated. Hence the permanent establishment of a class of "broken men"—neither the kin, nor the slaves, nor the enemies of the chief—living at rack-rent, confused between contending systems of right, and eternally discontented, or, as Spenser says, "ever looking for" new worlds." What a light that throws on Irish grievances, the inevitable result of powerful and contemptuous ignorance clashing with sacred customs, which it could not understand. Unhappily the evil is done, and in this case the only lesson to be learned is to abstain from intolerance and ridicule. But our race has till to govern and protect tribes living in every degree and stage of the lower culture. Some are vanishing quickly away, in Australia and Tasmania, some are still rich in flocks and herds, the wealth of old Ireland, and of modern Kaffirland. All may now be governed, through the instruction of the new science, with the gentleness due to races who are but as our own far-off fathers were, whose customs are no longer to be held "lewd and unreasonable," whose laws contain the germs of progress and of equity. Our business is to administer them righteously, and only to abolish such hateful customs, bred of greed, as that of Sutlee, which pretended a religious motive, and was really meant to prevent the childless widow from inheriting any share of her husband's estate. To do away with such crimes, and to accelerate the natural evolution of law, as well as to soften the inevitable discord, when customs based on sacred usage, on communal land tenure, and on the blood tie of kinship, are being disintegrated, is part of the imperial mission of our race.

THE LEADERSHIP OF THE LIBERAL PARTY.

(Daily News Jan. 22.)

While the weight of opinion appears to be in favour of Mr. Forster as the leader of the House of Commons, the indications of intention are on the other side; and there is little room for doubting that Lord Hartington will be the nominee of the party when it meets, on Mr. Adam's summons, shortly before the opening of Parliament. The choice is not that which we have recommended; but when once it is definitively made, it ought to be unanimously acquiesced in. As here and there groups of men have been heard to say that Mr. Forster's leadership would break off their connection with the Liberal party, so a few very dogged partisans have not made it any secret that come what may Lord Hartington shall not lead them. As we deprecated the former extravagance, we protest equally against the latter. Men who have made up their minds not to abide by the decision of the meeting, should it fail to give effect to their ideas, have no business to go into it. They pledge themselves to act upon the "common sense of most," even though that common sence should in their view be somewhat wanting in common sense. It is quite possible that Lord Hartington may prove a much better leader than some of his critics suppose. As there are men whom every one would have deemed capable of the highest command, if, fortunately for their reputation, they had never commanded, so there are men who first give proof of great qualities when they find themselves in great places, men whom no one would deem fit to lead unless they had actually led. So it may be with Lord Hartington. When Lord John Russell was first named for the leadership in the House of Commons very serious misgivings were felt as to the propriety of the selection. His colleagues, indeed, knowing the man better than outsiders, were unanimous in urging him to accept the post, and Lord John Russell on that occasion, as he himself has reported, originated the joke which Sydney Smith laid hold of and developed by saying that if he were offered the command of the Channel Fleet he would undertake it. The jest showed his own sense of the difficulty of the enterprise. The Melbourne Administration was then in office, and as Lord John Russell would have had to conduct the business of the Government in the House of Commons, the King deemed that he had a right to interfere. As Lord Russell records, William IV. objected. Baron Stockmar has given the grounds of his Majesty's objections: "He stated, without reserve, his opinion that he (Lord John Russell) had not the ability nor the influence which qualified him for the task; and observed that he would make a wretched figure when opposed by Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Stanley." It is curious to find Lord Melbourne simply pleading that "he thought the King laid more stress than was justifiable upon the necessity of being a good speaker as a debater." Lord Hartington might almost be in question; for this is what we hear *pro* and *con* in his case just now. It is remarkable that Lord Russell, without ever becoming a good speaker, in the platform and spouting sense of the term, soon showed himself one of the readiest and most acute debaters whom the House of Commons has ever known. Mr. Greville, who did not often agree with William IV., was at one with him in this matter. "Though he (Lord John Russell) may just do," Greville wrote, "to lead an Opposition which wants no leading, and merely sticks him up as a nominal chief, he could no more lead a Government in the House of Commons than he could command an army in the field"—the Channel Fleet was not then in sight. Again, we seem to be hearing the gossip of the day about Lord Hartington. Greville appends a note some years later to this entry in his diary: "So much for my prediction . . . John Russell proved a very good leader." Let us hope that in the probable event of Lord Hartington's nomination the parallelism may continue to hold good.

The objection very strongly urged in those days against Lord Russell, that he was "a dangerous little Radical," cannot certainly be brought against Lord Hartington. On the contrary, his nomination will have a very distinct meaning, and an opposite kind. Without putting upon it the interpretation assigned to it in advance by a correspondent, whose letter we published on Wednesday, and who seemed to regard Lord Hartington's nomination as a return from the Radical heresies of the Gladstone period to the true Whig faith, it will certainly indicate that the maxim "Rest and be thankful" is again the order of the day. There is no use in shirking facts. We are probably entering upon a period which, like that following the strenuous activity, or "the dangerous Radicalism," as it was then viewed, of the years immediately subsequent to the first Reform Bill, is destined to be marked by a succession of moderate Liberal and moderate Conservative Administrations such as the "old Lord Melbourne and Sir Robert Peel, Lord John Russell and Lord Derby, Lord Aberdeen and Lord Palmerston. The sharp conflicts between the two great parties which have marked the last five or six years appear to be over, and which ushered Mr. Gladstone's Administration, can no more be the permanent order of things than the Franco-German war could be so in international politics. For a considerable term, it is obvious that the duty of a Liberal opposition will be to watch the measures of the Conservative Government, and to resist retrogressive legislation and mal-administration in an exclusive and reactionary sense. For some time probably the next Liberal Government which may be formed will have enough to do in the way of improvement and wise application of existing laws in a Liberal sense rather than in proposals of organic change. The present feeling of the country does not promise a speedy revival of political energy. Of late England has been seldom content for any considerable degree to a Liberal majority in the House of Commons. Even under the impulse given by Mr. Gladstone's eloquence in 1868, and by the series of measures which followed, the two parties were almost equally divided, and the Liberal majority became almost entirely from Scotland and Ireland. England now gives the Conservatives a majority of about 120, which is reduced to sixty by a rest Liberal majority of twenty from Scotland, and a purely Liberal majority of forty or thereabouts in Ireland, consisting chiefly of Home Rulers, Ultramontanes, and the advocates of further legislation in favour of the tenant at will. Many minor points, perhaps, that a party leader should be a party giver, and look forward with a humble hopefulness to the hospitalities of Devonshire House.

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THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

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Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

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UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 54

Subscribed Capital	£ 500,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 250,000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets	Rs. 9,677,050

Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

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John Macfarlane, Esq. | Chas. Forbes, Esq.
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Agents—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Medical Referee—Dr. H. Cook.

Solicitor—Messrs. Risington, Hore and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of five years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and to the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steadily progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

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The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1873, was 20,940, assuring £9,717,589-15-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,992,149-12-0

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1872 were... ... ... £967,709- 3- 5
Which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 14th May 1873.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 489 0 0
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Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... " 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than are to be assured.

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Special Advantages to the Assured Afforded by this Society.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

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5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

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7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—On the Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon lenders of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured. Claimants allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the Ground of Fraud.

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12th.—Written notices of Assignments of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served at Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration in the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

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FOR EUROPEAN AND NATIVE LIFE ASSURANCE, ENDOWMENTS, ANNUITIES, AND PENSIONS.

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A UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD, AND FOR ALL PROFESSIONS OR EMPLOYMENTS.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES, AND LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED WITHOUT FINE.

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80 PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER, IN TRUST FOR POLICY-HOLDERS, AND LODGED WITH OFFICIAL TRUSTEE TO MEET CLAIMS.

The following statement will show, the estimation in which the "Positive" is held by the Indian public